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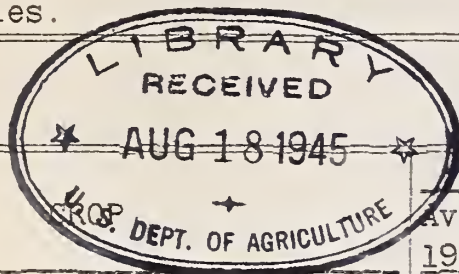
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Release:-
November 10, 1939,
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1939

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service makes the following report from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.



UNITED STATES

	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)		
	Average 1928-37	1938	Prelim. 1939 ¹	Average 1928-37	1938	Preliminary 1939 ¹
Corn, all.....bu.	23.0	27.7	28.6	2,309,674	2,542,238	2,591,063
Wheat, all....."	13.4	13.3	13.4	752,952	930,801	739,445
Winter....."	14.5	13.8	14.3	560,160	686,637	550,710
All spring....."	10.6	11.9	11.5	192,792	244,164	188,735
Durum....."	9.4	11.4	10.7	35,076	40,445	33,144
Other spring....."	10.9	12.0	11.7	157,716	203,719	155,591
Oats....."	27.7	29.7	28.0	1,049,300	1,053,839	941,230
Barley....."	20.7	24.0	21.5	233,021	252,139	269,540
Rye....."	11.1	13.8	10.0	36,330	55,039	40,834
Buckwheat....."	15.8	14.8	15.1	7,964	6,682	5,905
Flaxseed....."	5.9	8.6	8.6	11,943	8,171	17,439
Rice....."	47.5	49.0	50.1	43,387	52,303	52,204
Grain sorghums....."	11.8	12.9	9.9	86,296	100,816	86,450
Hay, all tame.....ton	1.24	1.43	1.30	68,765	80,299	75,023
Hay, wild....."	.76	.89	.79	9,414	10,444	8,999
Hay, clover and timothy ²"	1.10	1.30	1.13	26,577	27,754	24,320
Hay, alfalfa....."	1.94	2.14	2.00	24,097	28,858	27,139
Beans, dry edible.....100-lb. bag	³ 731	³ 914	³ 905	12,638	15,268	14,137
Peas, dry field.....bu.	16.3	16.8	17.4	4,253	3,418	3,926
Soybeans for beans....."	14.7	19.9	20.6	21,833	57,665	79,689
Cowpeas for peas....."	6.5	6.2	6.3	6,357	8,474	7,875
Peanuts, picked and threshed...lb.	714	764	630	989,014	1,309,400	1,147,245
Potatoes.....bu.	111.4	123.1	117.7	372,258	371,617	361,765
Sweetpotatoes....."	85.2	86.8	83.8	70,690	76,647	74,369
Tobacco.....lb.	803	860	921	1,360,400	1,378,534	1,659,409
Sorgo sirup.....gal.	60.5	60.4	56.3	12,989	11,467	10,972
Sugarcane for sugar.....ton	16.6	22.8	22.1	3,609	6,720	5,779
Sugarcane sirup.....gal.	161.6	162.2	163.4	21,040	22,221	22,880
Sugar beets.....ton	11.1	12.5	11.4	8,486	11,614	10,688
Broomcorn....."	³ 267.8	³ 278.9	³ 254.6	44	37	28
Hops.....lb.	1,198	1,119	1,236	⁴ 34,079	⁴ 35,261	38,570
Percent of a full crop						
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.			
Apples ⁵	56	49	72	---	---	---
Apples, com'l crop.....bu.	---	---	---	96,469	82,395	100,530
Peaches, total crop....."	59	60	71	⁴ 54,151	⁴ 51,945	61,730
Pears, total crop....."	66	73	70	⁴ 25,489	⁴ 32,473	30,577
Grapes ⁶ton	72	80	76	⁴ 2,215	2,704	2,471
Pecans.....lb.	47	33	42	65,313	49,721	60,474
Pasture.....	---	⁷ 69	⁷ 56	---	---	---

¹ For certain crops, figures are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports. ² Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza. ³ Pounds. ⁴ Includes some quantities not harvested. ⁵ Percent of a full crop in States having commercial production. ⁶ Production includes all grapes for fresh fruit, juice, wine, and raisins. ⁷ Condition Nov. 1.

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1939

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

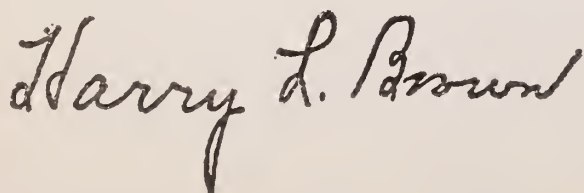
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UNITED STATES

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested		For harvest, 1939	1939 Percent of 1938
	Average 1928-37	1938		
Corn, all.....	99,798	91,792	90,734	98.8
Wheat, all.....	55,804	70,221	55,000	78.3
Winter.....	38,160	49,711	38,572	77.6
All spring.....	17,645	20,510	16,428	80.1
Durum.....	3,355	3,545	3,095	87.3
Other spring.....	14,290	16,965	13,333	78.6
Oats.....	37,452	35,477	33,574	94.6
Barley.....	11,017	10,513	12,546	119.3
Rye.....	3,179	3,979	4,100	103.0
Buckwheat.....	508	453	390	86.1
Flaxseed.....	2,035	954	2,034	213.2
Rice.....	913	1,068	1,042	97.6
Grain sorghums.....	7,293	7,792	8,729	112.0
Cotton.....	34,984	24,248	24,222	99.9
Hay, all tame.....	55,517	56,309	57,801	102.6
Hay, wild.....	12,154	11,774	11,386	96.7
Hay, clover and timothy ¹	23,981	21,320	21,516	100.9
Hay, alfalfa.....	12,442	13,462	13,551	100.7
Beans, dry edible.....	1,740	1,671	1,562	93.5
Peas, dry field.....	261	203	225	110.8
Soybeans for beans.....	1,429	2,898	3,868	133.5
Cowpeas for peas.....	981	1,362	1,251	91.9
Peanuts picked and threshed.....	1,377	1,713	1,820	106.2
Velvetbeans ²	100	129	123	95.3
Potatoes.....	3,343	3,020	3,074	101.8
Sweetpotatoes.....	835	883	887	100.5
Tobacco.....	1,700	1,603	1,802	112.5
Sorgo for sirup.....	214	190	195	102.6
Sugarcane for sugar.....	213	294	262	89.0
Sugarcane for sirup.....	130	137	140	102.2
Sugar beets.....	763	930	937	100.8
Broomcorn.....	334	263	222	84.4
Hops.....	28	32	31	99.0
Total (excl. dupl.).....	334,102	329,908	317,957	96.4

¹ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.² Grown alone for all purposes.

APPROVED:



ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

Crop Reporting Board:

W. F. Callander, Chairman,

L. H. Wiland, Secretary.

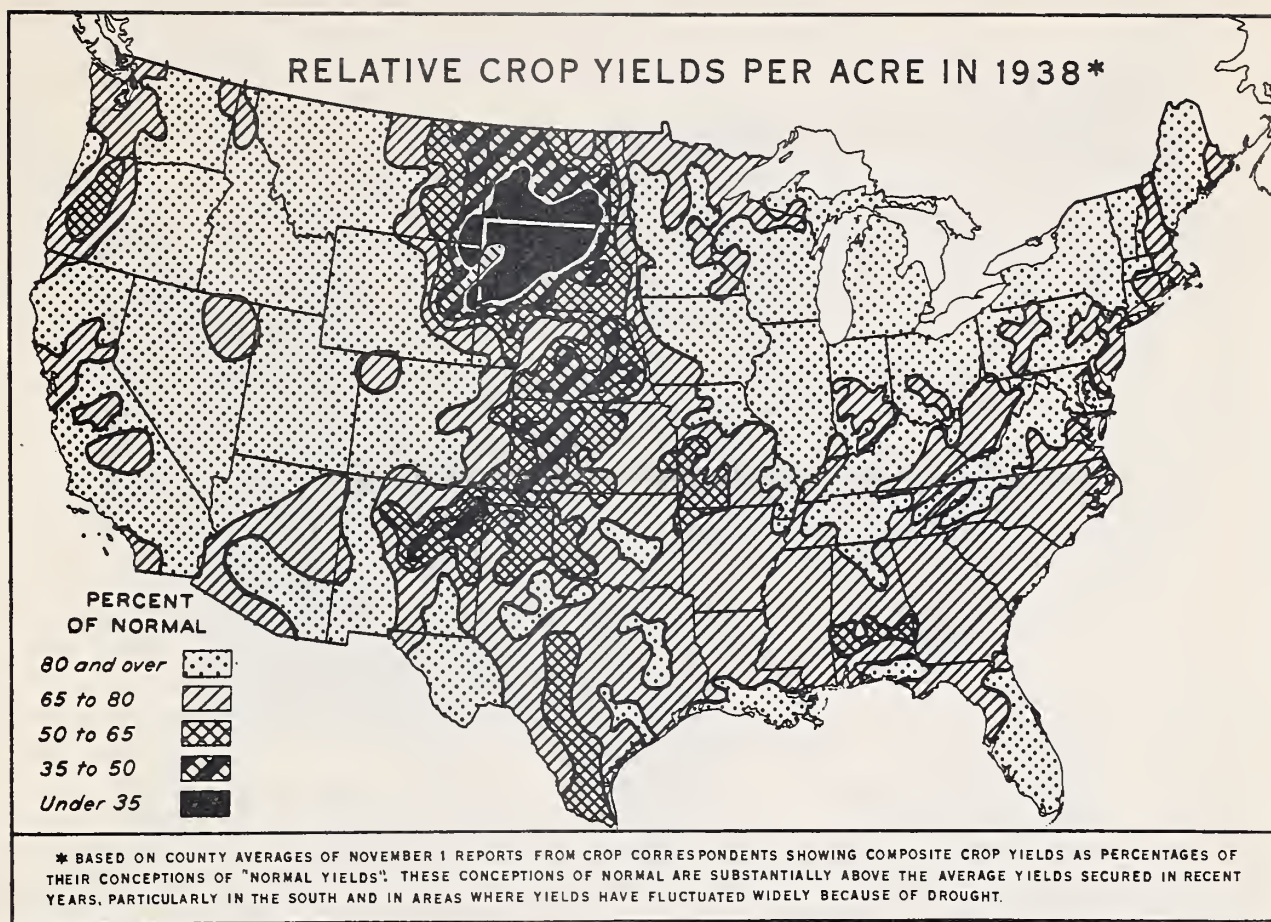
Joseph A. Becker, R. Royston,

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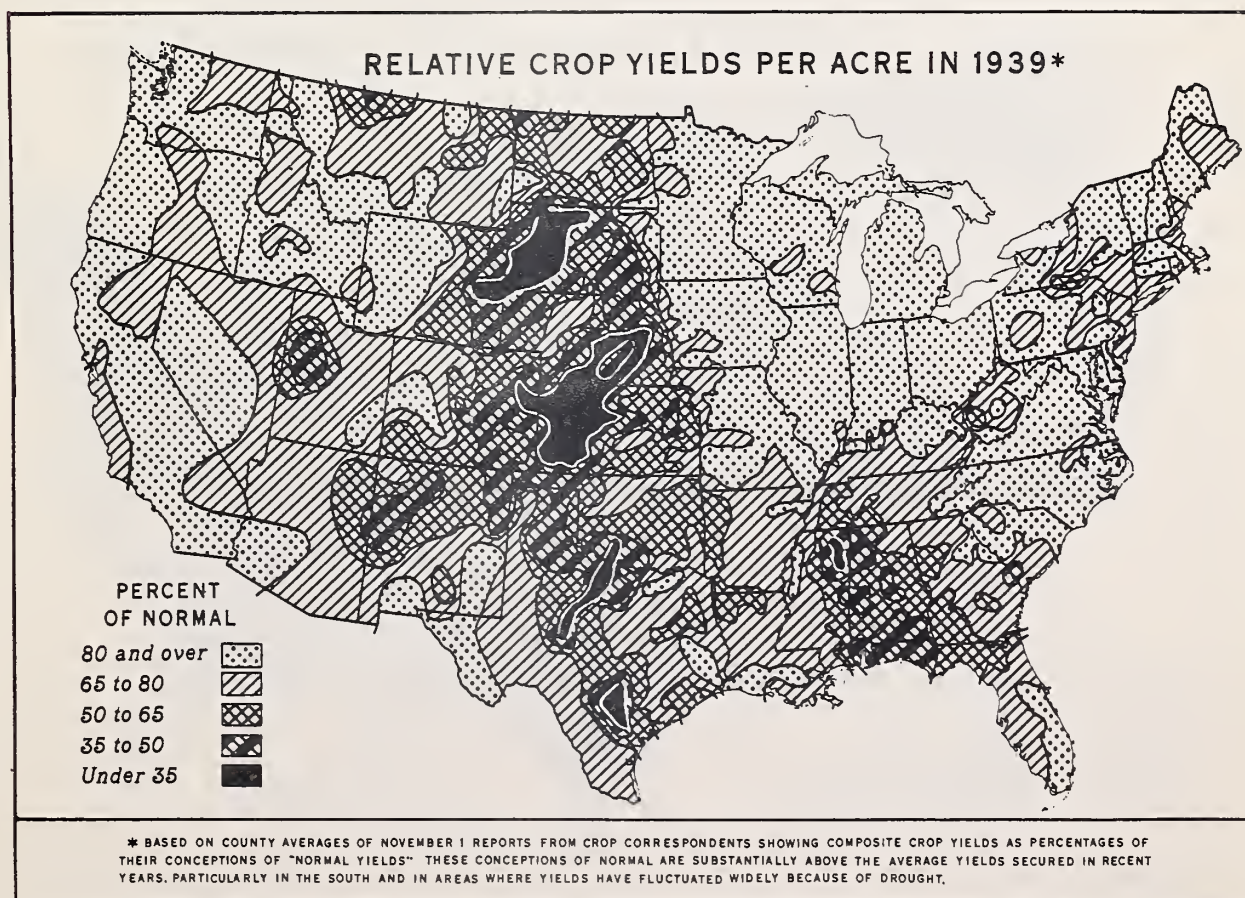
C. D. Stevens.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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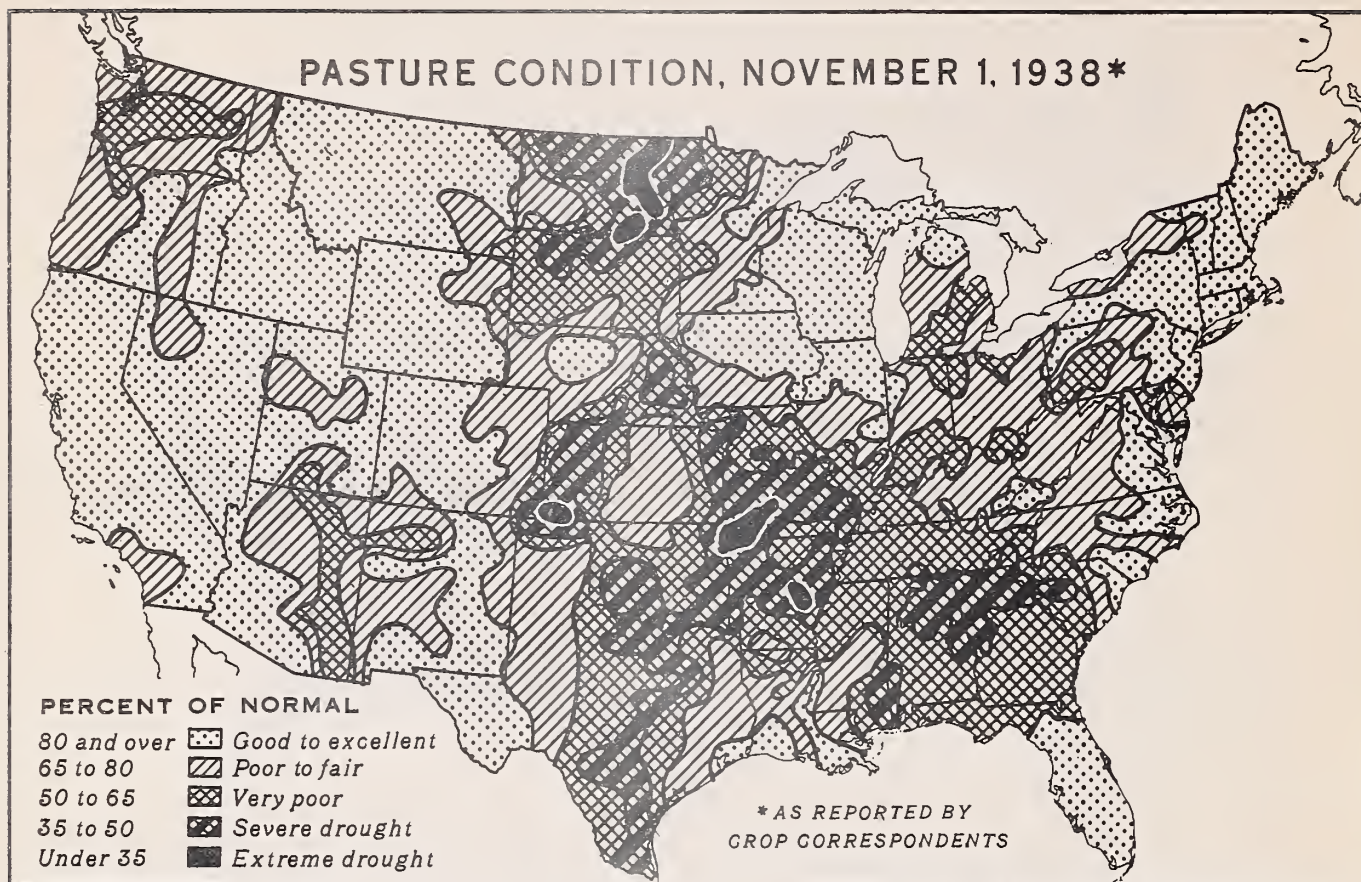
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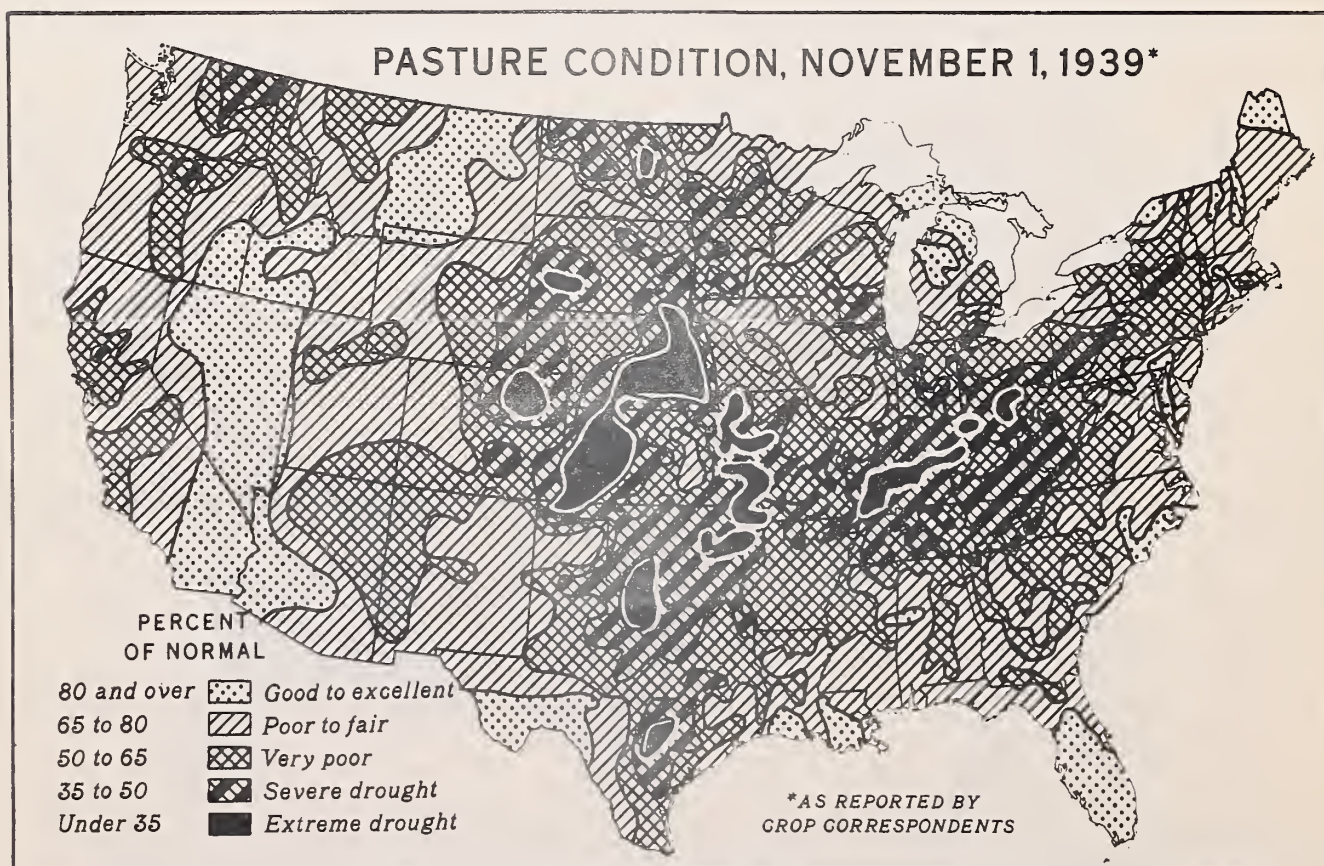
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1939.

Yields of corn and some other late crops are running above earlier expectations. Although in past years none of the important corn-producing States ever secured more than 48 bushels of corn per acre, preliminary reports for this year indicate yields of 51 to 51½ bushels in Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, 49 in Ohio, and 45 in Minnesota. The yield in Minnesota is 6½ bushels above the previous high record for the State. The corn crop of the United States is now estimated at 2,591,000,000 bushels, which would be 2 percent above prospects a month ago, and the third largest corn crop in 10 years. Production is still considerably lower than the average during the pre-drought period, 1920 to 1929, when the four States of South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma together produced more than 500,000,000 bushels per year, or nearly three times their production under drought conditions this season.

Changes in the production indications for other crops include increases of 4 percent each in beans and buckwheat, 2 percent in rice, and 1 percent in potatoes. On the other hand, the dry fall reduced the yields of some southern and southwestern crops from what was indicated a month ago. As harvesting progressed, the peanut yield was found to be unusually low, especially in the Georgia-Alabama area, and the estimate of the total crop was reduced nearly 7 percent. The estimate for sweetpotatoes was reduced 2 percent and grain sorghums 1 percent.

Pending completion of the fall check-up of acreages harvested, exact allowance for loss of acreage cannot be made, but present indications are that the total acreage for all crops harvested was between 3 and 4 percent less than the total last year and lower than in any recent season except the drought years, 1934 and 1936. Yields per acre harvested in 1939 now seem likely to average slightly higher than in 1938 and 1920 and substantially higher than in any other recent years, except 1937. Crop yields per acre this year were unusually good in the central and eastern Corn Belt but were seriously reduced by drought from southern North Dakota and eastern Wyoming southward through central Texas. Another area of low yields extends from the Gulf into Alabama and northeastern Mississippi. Because of the dry fall, additional precipitation is now needed by winter grains over a large part of the Mississippi basin and also east of the Cascades in Washington and Oregon. From central Nebraska southward into Oklahoma, the need has been urgent.

According to present indications the only bumper crops this year are tobacco and soybeans. The estimate of tobacco is about 1 percent above production in 1930 when the acreage was much larger. The average yield of tobacco per acre is estimated at 921 pounds compared with a 1928-37 average of 803 pounds and a previous high record of 903.

Soybean production continues to expand markedly both because of the rapidly increasing acreage and the upward trend in yields per acre. Preliminary reports indicate that, while nearly half of the acreage was cut for hay, nearly 3,900,000 acres were harvested for the beans and the production of threshed beans was close to 80 million bushels. Production of soybeans did not reach 10 million bushels until 1930 and did not reach 58 million till last year.

Total fruit production is about the same as indicated on October 1 and is sufficient to give more than the usual per capita supply. The tonnage of deciduous fruits is estimated to be about 16 percent above last season and equally above the 10-year (1928-37) average. Supplies of apples, pears, grapes, and citrus fruits for marketing during the remainder of 1939 and the first half of 1940 are relatively large. The total supply of dried fruits, including dried prunes, raisins, apricots, dried apples and dried peaches, is also large. The total pack of canned fruits will be heavier than last year. Large crops of walnuts, almonds and filberts and nearly an average crop of pecans were produced in 1939.

Milk production showed about the usual seasonal decline in October and on November 1 it appears to have been about the same as at that time last year, indicating about 1 percent more than the usual per capita milk production for this season of the year. Liberal feeding and a slight increase in the number of cows are about offsetting the low condition of pastures.

Egg production on November 1 appears to have been several percent higher than a year ago. The number of eggs per 100 hens was slightly below last year's exceptionally high rate of production for November 1, but the number of hens was several percent larger.

CORN: The 1939 corn crop is now estimated at 2,591,063,000 bushels or about 2 percent above the production indicated on October 1. The present estimate is about 2 percent larger than the 1938 crop of 2,542,238,000 bushels and 12 percent larger than the 10-year (1928-37) average of 2,309,674,000 bushels.

The yield per acre this year of 28.6 bushels compares with 27.7 bushels in 1938 and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 23.0 bushels. It is the highest yield in 19 years. In Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, yields are the highest on record. In these States the 1939 yields range from about 12 to 18 bushels above the 10-year average due to the large acreage of high yielding hybrids, the restriction of corn acreage to higher yielding land, the near ideal weather during the growing season, which favored both growth and timely cultivation, and the favorable fall for maturing the crop.

Harmful effects on yields in some areas resulting from the warm and dry weather during the past two months was more than offset by the generally favorable maturing and harvesting conditions in the important producing areas.

In the Corn Belt over half of the acreage was husked by November 1. In parts of this area much of the corn is grading No. 2 direct from the field. The 1939 corn crop is the third successive high quality crop. Even in Kansas and Nebraska where drought resulted in very low yields, the crop which made grain is reported to be excellent in quality.

On a regional basis the 1939 corn production is above the 10-year average in all groups of States except the Western. Compared with 1938 the production this year is larger only in the Corn Belt.

BUCKWHEAT: The preliminary estimate of 1939 buckwheat production is 5,905,000 bushels compared with 6,682,000 bushels harvested in 1938 and 7,964,000 bushels, the 10-year average (1928-37). The estimate this month is 234,000 bushels larger than the forecast on October 1. This is due primarily to the crop turning out somewhat better than had been expected in New York and Pennsylvania, the most important States in the production of buckwheat.

The average yield this year for the country as a whole is 15.1 bushels per acre compared with 14.8 bushels in 1938 and 15.8 bushels, the 10-year (1928-37) average.

FLAXSEED: The preliminary estimate of flaxseed production for 1939 is 17,439,000 bushels, a crop more than twice as large as that produced in 1938, and nearly 50 percent larger than the 10-year (1928-37) average production of 11,943,000 bushels.

Increased production this year resulted mainly from a greatly expanded acreage in all flax-producing States, although yields per acre were above average in most States. The United States average yield per acre was 8.6 bushels, the same as in 1938, and compared with 5.9 bushels, the 10-year (1928-37) average yield.

The present estimate does not include production in Texas, Arizona, Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, where flax production recently has been introduced. Reports indicate there were approximately 43,000 acres of flax grown in these States this year, with a combined production of about 500,000 to 600,000 bushels. Estimates of flaxseed production for these States will be published in the December report.

RICE: A crop of 52,204,000 bushels is indicated by November 1 reports. This is an increase of 1,060,000 bushels over the October forecast and is the result of yields in Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas turning out better than had been expected. Production in 1938 was 52,303,000 bushels. The 10-year (1928-37) average is 43,387,000 bushels.

The crop in the Southern rice belt is now estimated at 43,924,000 bushels, which is 721,000 bushels more than were produced in that area in 1938. Production in California is now estimated at 8,260,000 bushels, which is 120,000 bushels less than was forecast one month ago. Production in California last year was 9,100,000 bushels.

The average yield per acre for the 4 States is estimated at 50.1 bushels, and the area for harvest at 1,042,000 acres. In 1938 the yield was 49.0 bushels; the 10-year average is 47.5 bushels.

Rice threshing in the Southern States was virtually completed during the first week of November, and the crop was reported going into storage in good condition. Harvesting of the California crop was also nearing completion and most of it is now under cover.

Losses due to bad weather at harvest were negligible in Texas. During most of the harvest period, the weather in the Texas rice region was almost ideal, and unusually high yields are reported from nearly all areas. Weather conditions were favorable also in Louisiana for harvesting the late varieties; only a few days of harvest remain. Most of the crop has been sold or stored.

The yield of late varieties was disappointing in Arkansas. Virtually all of the Arkansas rice has been cut and approximately 80 percent of it has been threshed. High yields are reported in the newer rice region of the northeastern portion of the State, offsetting to some degree the poorer yields in the old rice area of the east central district.

The crop made excellent progress in California during all of October. Aside from a few brief delays caused by local showers, threshing proceeded for the most part under rainless skies. The maturity of the crop was advanced in all sections by the hot weather prevailing in September, to the earliest date in recent years. At the close of October, harvesting was making rapid progress as the result of the favorable weather prevailing, and the expectations were for completion of harvest the first week of November.

GRAIN SORGHUMS: The indicated production of grain sorghums is 86,450,000 bushels which is about 14 percent less than the 100,816,000 bushels produced in 1938, but slightly more than the 10-year (1928-37) average production of 86,296,000 bushels.

Weather during October was generally favorable for maturing and harvesting the crop. In the southern great plains area where a large part of the grain sorghum crop is produced, the severe drought continued during October, but caused little injury during the month except to late sorghums. The effect of the drought in curtailing production occurred largely before October 1.

These estimates represent the production on the acreage to be harvested for all purposes. Production on the acreage harvested for grain during the last 10 years averaged about 61 percent of the total production for all purposes but the proportion varied from 46 percent in 1934 to 68 percent in 1937. The December report will include estimates of production for grain.

BEANS: Production of beans is now estimated to be 14,137,000 bags (of 100 lbs.), which is 7 percent less than the 15,268,000 bags harvested in 1938, but 12 percent more than the 10-year (1928-37) average crop.

The United States average yield is about 905 pounds per acre this year compared with 914 pounds per acre in 1938 and a 10-year average of 731 pounds. The 1939 yields are above average in most of the important States. In the Western States, good yields on irrigated land more than offset low dry land yields, except in Wyoming, New Mexico, and Arizona. Harvest weather has generally been favorable and much of the crop is already threshed in Michigan, Montana, and California.

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FRUIT AND NUT SUMMARY: Although dry, hot weather during late September damaged fruit crops in some of the important producing areas of the Eastern and Central States, and in California, October weather was favorable in most areas for the harvesting of apples and other late maturing fruit and nut crops. Estimated production of nearly all fruits for the 1939-40 marketing season is well above average.

Estimated production of commercial apples is slightly lower than was reported on October 1. The grape crop declined 4 percent during October, due largely to the effects of high temperatures in California during late September. Production of pears and cranberries is estimated to be slightly larger than was indicated on October 1.

Prospective production of citrus fruits for the 1939-40 marketing season shows but little change from the indications of a month ago. Indicated production of grapefruit remains the same as reported on October 1, while the prospective orange crop (excluding California Valencias) is only slightly different.

The walnut and almond crops are slightly smaller than the estimates of October 1, but the production of filberts and pecans is slightly larger.

APPLES (Commercial Crop): The November 1 estimate of the commercial apple crop (that part of the total crop sold or to be sold for fresh consumption) is slightly less than the forecast of October 1. The commercial estimate for 1939 totals 100,530,000 bushels compared with a crop of 82,395,000 bushels in 1938 and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 96,469,000 bushels. In arriving at the estimate of 100,530,000 bushels for fresh consumption sales, consideration was given to the effects of diversions from fresh markets under the Government purchasing program, of the unfavorable export situation, of quality of the fruit, and of fruit unharvested because of low prices. This estimate includes purchases by the Federal Government for distribution as fresh fruit.

Weather during October was generally favorable for harvesting of the late varieties of apples. Late rains in New England and New York were beneficial in developing larger sizes. In most of the commercial apple areas of the Eastern States and of California, production was larger than previously indicated. But in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Colorado, hot weather and worm damage reduced the outturn of the commercial harvest. In Washington there is a noticeable decrease in both Delicious and Winesap varieties from the crop of 1938. Harvesting in the Wenatchee-Okanogan and Yakima valleys is completed and the apples are held in common or cold storage or in apple sheds in the orchards.

For a majority of the commercial areas of the country, reports from growers indicate that an appreciable part of the crop was left unharvested because of low prices. Unusually large quantities have also been diverted to processing plants. Through September 1939, exports of fresh apples from the 1939 crop were only about two-fifths as large as exports from the 1938 crop through the corresponding period.

PEARS: Total pear production in 1939 is estimated at 30,577,000 bushels. This is 6 percent smaller than the 1938 record crop of 32,473,000 bushels, but is 20 percent above the 10-year (1928-37) average production of 25,489,000 bushels.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of November 1, 1939
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
November 10, 1939
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

Total production in the three Pacific Coast States is estimated at 20,009,000 bushels compared with 22,500,000 in 1938 and the 10-year average of 16,837,000 bushels. The Bartlett crop in these three States is placed at 13,985,000 bushels compared with 15,528,000 in 1938 and the 10-year average of 12,961,000 bushels. Production of pears other than Bartletts (chiefly winter varieties) totals 6,024,000 bushels - 14 percent below the record crop of 1938, but 55 percent above the 10-year average production.

The harvest of winter pears was completed under favorable weather conditions in practically all of the main producing areas of the country. In the Pacific Northwest, total production is slightly smaller than was indicated on October 1, but this decrease was more than offset by increases in most of the Eastern and Central States.

GRAPES: The 1939 grape crop is estimated to be 4 percent smaller than was reported on October 1, due chiefly to reduced prospects for all three classes of California grapes. Total production is now placed at 2,470,530 tons compared with 2,703,560 in 1938 and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 2,214,995 tons.

In California, wine grapes showed a further decline during October as a result of the high temperatures of late September. Production of these varieties is now estimated at 548,000 tons. Production of table grapes is placed at 370,000 tons. Harvest of this crop, except for the Emperor variety was practically complete on November 1. Production of raisin grapes totals 1,255,000 tons. Raisin grapes remaining for harvest consist mainly of Muscats which are being delivered to wineries.

Estimated production in New York and Ohio is slightly larger than was reported on October 1, while production in Pennsylvania turned out slightly smaller than was indicated on that date. In Missouri, prospects continued to decline as a result of high temperatures during the late summer, and the Michigan crop was reduced somewhat by the freeze of early October.

CITRUS: Estimated production of grapefruit for the 1939-40 season remains at 36,600,000 boxes compared with 43,794,000 boxes in 1938-39, 31,093,000 in 1937-38, and 30,440,000 in 1936-37.

Indicated production of oranges for the 1939-40 season (exclusive of California Valencias) totals 54,364,000 boxes compared with 55,611,000 boxes in 1938-39 and 45,551,000 boxes in 1937-38. An estimate of total orange production, including California Valencias, will be issued in December.

Growing conditions in California, during October, were relatively favorable for the development of citrus fruits. Harvest of Navel and miscellaneous oranges in northern and central California is about to begin. Fruit in these areas is indicated to be of good size. Early harvest of the new crop of grapefruit from the desert valleys has just started. In Arizona, rains during September were beneficial and growing conditions during October were favorable for the development of the citrus crops. Oranges in this State show relatively more improvement than grapefruit. In Texas, moisture conditions during October were unfavorable. Grapefruit and oranges now being harvested are, for the most part, small in size. In Florida, lack of moisture has resulted in some dropping and splitting of fruit.

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

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In New York and Pennsylvania late September rains and absence of early frosts permitted a portion of the crop to make additional growth. Except for a rather high percentage of small sized tubers, the crop in these States shows good quality. In Michigan yields are lower than expected a month ago. The Michigan crop will show heavy grading losses due to blight, small sizes and ill-shaped tubers. Dry autumn weather in Wisconsin limited damage from blight infestations. Digging of the crop in North Dakota was hampered by rains.

In Nebraska and the Rocky Mountain States potato yields are generally exceeding October 1 expectations. Although potato yields in Idaho are quite spotted yields for the State are about average. In northern Colorado the potato crop shows exceptionally good yields and good quality. Yields in the San Luis Valley are turning out better than expected.

In Washington yields are heavy in the Yakima Valley and west of the Cascades but rather light in other sections. For California and Oregon the potato crop shows no change in prospects from October 1. In California 11,089,000 bushels or 50 percent of the total crop are early potatoes which have already been marketed.

SWEETPOTATOES: The production of sweetpotatoes as of November 1, estimated to be 74,369,000 bushels, is 3 percent less than the 1938 crop of 76,647,000 bushels but 5 percent larger than the 10-year (1928-37) average crop of 70,690,000 bushels. The current estimate is 1,753,000 bushels less than the production indicated on October 1. The yield per acre in 1939 is 83.8 bushels compared with 86.8 bushels harvested in 1938 and the 1928-37 average of 85.2 bushels per acre.

In most of the Southern and the Middle Western States yields are even lighter than expected a month ago due to hot, dry weather late in the growing season. In the Atlantic Coast States from New Jersey through South Carolina, season conditions were favorable to crop growth and yields secured are mostly above last year and the 10-year average.

TOBACCO: Very little variation has occurred in the estimated total production of tobacco since July. The indicated production of 1,659,409,000 pounds as of November 1 is only slightly larger than last month's estimate and compares with the 1938 crop of 1,378,534,000 pounds for all types combined. A total tobacco crop of this size would be the largest of record (slightly larger than the previous record crop of 1930) and it would exceed the 10-year (1928-37) average production by about 22 percent.

A record high yield has also apparently been secured this year. The November 1 yield is indicated at 920.6 pounds compared with the previous high yield of 902.6 in 1935, the 1938 yield of 860.1 pounds, and the 10-year average of 803.2 pounds per acre.

The currently estimated flue-cured production of 1,019,510,000 pounds is not materially different from last month's figure and again indicates a crop of record proportions. Last year's flue-cured crop was estimated at 785,731,000 pounds, the 10-year average production at 704,802,000 pounds and the previous record crop of 1937 at 866,302,000 pounds. The November 1 indicated yield of 924 pounds per acre for flue-cured tobacco is only slightly less than the 1935 record high yield of 928 pounds per acre for this class of tobacco. In comparison, last year's yield of flue-cured tobacco was 861 pounds while the 1928-37 average yield was only 760 pounds per acre.

The estimated production of fire-cured tobacco of 96,146,000 pounds represents a sharp increase over the record low crop of 84,324,000 pounds in 1938 but is about 31 percent below the 10-year average production. The yield of 844 pounds per acre for fire-cured tobacco compares with last year's yield of 736 pounds which was low primarily because of wildfire damage in the type 22 area; and the 10-year average of 794 pounds per acre.

Burley tobacco production is now estimated at 350,669,000 pounds compared to 338,789,000 pounds last year and the 10-year average production of 315,689,000 pounds. The present estimate represents a slight decrease from last month's report. In Kentucky there has been a marked deficiency of rainfall during the fall months and the crop hanging in the barns has been curing under extremely dry conditions.

Estimates of yield and production of Southern Maryland tobacco remained unchanged from last month. The yield of 780 pounds per acre is also exactly the same as was estimated for the 1938 crop but is considerably above the 10-year average yield of 704 pounds per acre. The estimated production of 29,562,000 is not significantly larger than the 1938 crop but is about 17 percent larger than the 10-year average production.

The dark air-cured types of tobacco now have a combined production estimate of 36,927,000 pounds which compares with the rather small crop of 32,789,000 pounds in 1938. The 1928-37 average production of these types was 44,494,000 pounds. The yield per acre of 863 pounds is much better than last year's yield of 808 pounds which was equal to the 10-year average yield.

Several changes were made in estimates of yield and production of the various types of cigar tobacco but the estimate for all cigar types combined is little different from that of last month. The November 1 estimated production of all cigar tobacco is 126,595,000 pounds compared to 107,651,000 pounds last year and the 10-year average of 129,533,000 pounds. The present estimated production by classes is as follows: filler, 52,547,000 pounds; binder, 62,682,000; wrapper, 11,366,000 pounds.

SOYBEANS: The preliminary estimate of production of soybeans is 79,689,000 bushels, compared with a 1938 crop of 57,665,000 bushels. Prospective acreage harvested for beans, yield per acre, and production, all exceed 1938 when new high records were made. The estimate of 3,868,000 acres harvested for beans in 1939 is a third larger than the 2,898,000 acres harvested last year, and nearly three times the 10-year (1928-37) average.

The preliminary yield per acre is 20.6 bushels compared with 19.9 last year and the 10-year average of 14.7 bushels.

The proportion of the total acreage which was harvested for beans this year is unusually high in the important mid-western soybean States, particularly in Illinois. There was little change from the October estimate, excepting in Illinois, where the yield is one bushel per acre higher than in the October report.

COWPEAS: The preliminary estimate of production of cowpeas is 7,875,000 bushels, which is 7.1 percent below last year's production of 8,474,000 bushels, but is considerably larger than the 10-year (1928-37) average production of 6,357,000 bushels. The changes in production are due mainly to changes in the acreage harvested for peas. This year's acreage is estimated at 1,251,000 acres, compared with 1,362,000 acres in 1938 and the 10-year average of 981,000 acres. The yield per acre this year is little different from last year or the average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 10, 1939

November 1, 1939

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

PEANUTS: This year's production of peanuts for picking and threshing is now estimated at 1,147,245,000 pounds, on the basis of yield per acre reported as of November 1. This is about 7 percent less than was indicated on October 1, and 12 percent less than the 1938 crop. The reduction from last month is accounted for mainly in the Southeastern area where yield per acre is turning out materially below earlier expectations and quality is proving rather disappointing. Yield per acre is also below average in the Southwestern area; but in the Virginia-Carolina area, where most of the crop still remains to be picked, yield per acre is expected to be above average and quality is reported to be good.

Estimated production for picking and threshing this year compared with last year, by areas, is: Virginia-Carolina area, this year 472,770,000 pounds, last year 401,285,000 pounds; Southeastern area, this year 519,250,000 pounds, last year 754,565,000 pounds; and Southwestern area, this year 155,255,000 pounds, last year 153,550,000 pounds.

Assuming the 5-year (1933-37) average relation between the estimated picked and threshed production and the estimated commercial production, the present estimated production for picking and threshing would indicate an approximate commercial production of 415,000,000 pounds in the Virginia-Carolina area, 420,000,000 pounds in the Southeastern area, and 100,000,000 pounds in the Southwestern area.

SUGARBEETS: A crop of 10,688,000 tons of sugarbeets is indicated by November 1 reports. This is 926,000 tons below the harvest of 1938, but 2,202,000 tons above the average for the 10-year (1928-37) period. The 1939 beet yield per acre is indicated at 11.4 tons. In 1938, 11,614,000 tons were produced with an average yield of 12.5 tons per acre. Production of sugar was 1,685,000 short tons, equal to 1,803,000 tons raw value. At the same yield of sugar per ton of beets, the 1939 crop would produce approximately 1,550,000 short tons of sugar, equal to about 1,660,000 tons raw value.

Factories in Michigan, Ohio and Indiana began operations during the last week of September. The harvesting of the 1939 crop in the Rocky Mountain area and other western States began during the period October 1 to 10, but the campaign in southern and central California has been under way since early August.

Development of the beets in some States was greatly helped by the weather during October. In Michigan, very favorable weather prevailed for harvesting operations, and the bulk of the crop has been delivered at the factories free of frost damage, though both the yield and the sugar content of the beets were reduced somewhat by the unusually high temperatures about the middle of September. Dry weather during the latter part of the growing season reduced yields in Ohio. In North Dakota, the crop is yielding better than had been expected a month ago; the beets had made slow growth during the early stages because of deficient moisture supply, but adequate rains later aided development of the crop. Yields in Minnesota are turning out better than was expected. Yields are low in Wyoming, but the sugar content and the purity are reported to be very good. The weather was very favorable to the beets in Nebraska, and there was some improvement in the prospect.

The condition of the beets in Colorado left much to be desired in the earlier part of the season, but the favorable growing conditions of recent weeks improved the prospects somewhat; harvest in the northern area is about 90 percent complete, and in the southern area it is about 75 percent complete; the sugar content appears to be running fairly high and may partly offset the low gross tonnage. Harvesting is proceeding rapidly in Kansas, and yields are somewhat lower than had been expected. Most of the Montana crop has been dug and is moving to beet dumps or to factories. The harvest began in Utah about October 10; conditions during the late season were favorable to the growth and development of the beets, and because of the mild weather the beets continued to grow longer than usual; a large portion of the Utah crop has been harvested. The weather favored harvesting operations in Idaho, but in the eastern portion of Idaho yields were lower than had been expected. Yields in Washington, west of the Cascades, are heavy this year, in contrast with last year when extreme drought in that region reduced yields and total production. The harvest will soon be at an end in California; the campaign in that State has been under way since early August. On the whole the California season has been very satisfactory, in that both yield and sugar content are good.

CANE SIRUPS: Production of sugarcane sirup for the United States is estimated at 22,830,000 gallons, in comparison with 22,221,000 gallons produced in 1938 season. The area of sugarcane for sirup harvested in the United States was 140,000 acres, compared with 137,000 acres in 1938. The yield was 163.4 gallons per acre; in 1938 the yield was 162.2 gallons. Production in Louisiana in 1939 was 7,420,000 gallons; in the seven other States, 15,460,000 gallons.

SORGO SIRUP: The area harvested for sorgo sirup of 195,000 acres was 5,000 acres above the acreage harvested in 1938. The yield of sirup per acre of 56.3 gallons is about 7 percent below the yield obtained in 1938. A total production of 10,972,000 gallons was obtained. The production in 1938 was 11,467,000 gallons. The 10-year average (1928-37) is 12,989,000 gallons.

SUGARCANE: LOUISIANA: Harvesting of sugarcane in Louisiana is well under way and the prospect is for a crop of 5,061,000 tons to be manufactured into sugar. This tonnage will make about 428,000 short tons of sugar, raw value, provided the sucrose content of the cane is as good as for the 1938 crop. Last season the cane processed for sugar totaled 5,859,000 tons and 491,000 tons of sugar, raw value, were produced.

The crop made satisfactory progress in all parts of the sugarbelt during the weeks immediately preceding the harvest. Labor is plentiful and cutting of the cane began early in October. Grinding was general after the 15th of October. The cane yields are generally good on lands that were well cultivated and the sugar yield is reported as high. The yield from stubble cane is especially good.

The production of sirup in Louisiana this season is estimated at 7,420,000 gallons, compared with 7,395,000 gallons produced in the 1938 season; but this estimate for 1939 crop may be increased somewhat if it be determined later to manufacture into sirup some of the over-quota cane not available for sugar-making.

CROP REPORT

as of

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

November 10, 1939

November 1, 1939

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

FLORIDA: About 21,000 acres of cane are expected to be harvested for sugar in Florida, which, with average yields, will produce about 718,000 tons of sugar-cane. With a sugar yield as good as was obtained in the 1938-39 season, about 74,000 tons of sugar, raw value, would be produced. Last season the cane processed for sugar totaled 861,000 tons and sugar production was 89,000 tons, raw value.

SEED CROPS: No estimates for grass and clover seeds appear in this report. During October separate reports for the United States were issued and these are shown in condensed form below:

Lespedeza-seed production of 108,200,000 pounds is about 43 percent below the record 1938 crop but only 4 percent smaller than the 1937 crop. Decreased production is attributed to drought in August, September and early October and a larger proportion of the acreage than usual cut for hay, chiefly because of low prices for seed in 1938.

Sudan-grass seed production of 47,300,000 pounds, is about 12 percent larger than in 1938. Increased production in California, New Mexico, Texas, and Kansas more than offsets the expected decrease in Oklahoma and Nebraska.

Sorgo ("cane") seed production is expected to be smaller than in 1938 because of the drought conditions in most of the principal producing sections.

Foxtail-millet seed production this year is much smaller than last year, but proso (hog) millet production is larger.

Sunflower-seed production of 2,590,000 pounds this year is next to the smallest production of this seed on record and is about 14 percent smaller than in 1938. Unprofitable prices of this seed in recent years have resulted in a steady decline in acreage.

Grass and clover seeds, generally speaking, have been moving from growers' hands faster than last year, and also faster than usual. Prices of grass and clover seeds this year are mostly a little higher than last year but lower than average. Quality of these seeds averages fairly good, and is slightly better than last year.

PASTURES: Following a dry, warm October in most sections, the November 1 condition of farm pastures in the United States was the lowest for that date since 1934, with a large area of extremely poor pastures centering in the Ohio Valley and another extending from eastern and western South Dakota to north central Texas.

This year the Southeastern States experienced one of the driest Octobers of record and pastures declined sharply in the States from Virginia and Kentucky south to the Gulf. In Illinois and Missouri also, pastures declined as the result of dry weather. In the Plains States grazing conditions continued generally poor with very little wheat pasturage available in Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma because of the prolonged fall drought in that area.

In Arkansas, October rains revived pastures and by November 1 considerable improvement had taken place. In the Western States, improvement of pastures was rather general but most pronounced in southern California and western Oregon. On November 1, pastures and ranges were reported in excellent condition in central Montana and in Nevada and portions of surrounding States.

However, there were considerable areas of poor grazing centering in southern and eastern Wyoming, northeastern Colorado, northeastern Arizona, northwestern Montana, eastern Washington, central Oregon and central California.

In the Northern States from Minnesota eastward where the pasture season is nearing its close, the shortage of grass this year resulted in an earlier than usual shift of livestock to barn feeding. In the eastern half of this territory the drought appears to have been alleviated by fall rains, and in the Northeastern States material improvement in pastures had taken place by November 1, but because of the lateness of the season livestock are not expected to benefit greatly.

For the country as a whole, the condition of pastures on November 1 averaged 56 percent of normal compared with 69 percent a year ago and 54 percent on November 1, 1934, the lowest for that date in the 6 years of record. The condition of Western ranges on November 1 was 74 compared with 81 last year and an average of 80 during the 17 year period for which records are available.

MILK PRODUCTION: Following about the usual seasonal decline during October, milk production in the United States on November 1 was about the same as on that date a year ago. The rate of milk flow per cow appears to have been aided by liberal feeding of grains and concentrates and in spite of poor pastures production in herds kept by crop correspondents was about 1 percent less than the record. November 1 production per cow reported a year ago. This slight reduction in rate of production per cow appears to have been just about offset by an increase in the number of milk cows on farms. While the total quantity of milk approaches record proportions, when compared with the consuming population it is only about 1 percent more than the average per capita for this season of the year.

Dry weather this fall has materially reduced the late season pasturage available in the Great Lake and Northeastern dairy States, and failure of the wheat pastures to develop has reduced the quantity of succulent feed available to milk cows in much of the Plains area. However, with liberal quantities of grains and concentrates on farms and with the prices of dairy products not far from average in relation to prices of feed grains, dairy cows are expected to be well fed in the next few months. Preliminary reports from dairy correspondents in a few of the more important milk producing States indicate an above average rate of feeding for November 1. Hay supplies seem generally adequate, although in some localities the reduction of fall pasturage has tended to increase the quantity of hay fed.

Milk production per cow on November 1 was above the 1928-37 average for that date in all but 10 of the 48 States, and for the country as a whole averaged nearly 4 percent greater. In comparison with November 1 last year, production per cow was down about 4 percent in the West North Central States, down 2 percent in the North Atlantic States and elsewhere about the same or higher.

In the country as a whole milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents averaged 12.30 pounds on November 1, compared with 12.42 pounds on the same date last year and 11.32 pounds in the 10-year period, 1928-37. An average of 69.9 percent of the milk cows in these herds were reported producing milk on November 1 this year, which was lower than in any of the 3 preceding years, but above that in other years as far back as 1925.

CROP REPORTING BOARD.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT
as of
November 1, 1939

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
November 10, 1939
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

CORN, ALL 1/							PASTURE	
State	Yield per acre			Production			Condition	
	Average:	Prelim.:		Average:	Prelim.:		November 1	
	1928-37:	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939	1938	1939
	Bushels			Thousand bushels			Percent	
Me.	38.7	40.0	40.0	489	440	520	87	70
N.H.	41.1	41.0	40.0	599	656	600	82	71
Vt.	39.9	40.0	40.0	2,803	3,120	3,040	86	75
Mass.	41.1	38.0	39.0	1,606	1,482	1,482	90	65
R.I.	39.8	40.0	39.0	347	400	351	90	83
Conn.	38.8	36.0	40.0	2,005	1,764	1,920	85	77
N.Y.	33.7	37.0	35.0	21,221	25,345	23,485	81	58
N.J.	38.2	38.0	39.0	7,186	7,486	7,215	80	60
Pa.	39.0	43.5	42.5	51,087	59,508	57,545	73	62
Ohio	36.5	44.0	49.0	132,297	156,992	167,825	70	49
Ind.	33.5	41.0	51.0	151,195	173,389	211,344	68	51
Ill.	33.8	45.0	51.5	307,592	379,350	416,790	75	58
Mich.	29.2	36.5	35.5	43,167	58,035	54,741	66	67
Wis.	31.8	38.5	37.0	71,042	90,514	83,509	86	61
Minn.	29.4	35.0	45.0	136,346	157,535	204,570	69	57
Iowa	35.5	45.5	51.5	393,143	468,923	504,236	82	64
Mo.	20.1	25.0	28.0	113,655	106,500	114,520	48	47
N.Dak.	14.1	16.5	16.0	16,305	16,186	15,856	48	56
S.Dak.	12.5	12.0	14.5	54,933	35,688	41,456	58	48
Nebr.	16.7	14.5	10.5	139,176	107,735	76,388	64	41
Kans.	13.2	20.0	10.5	80,736	45,200	32,487	61	44
Del.	27.3	29.0	29.0	3,861	4,147	4,176	77	77
Md.	30.6	37.0	36.0	15,617	18,537	18,216	78	72
Va.	21.8	25.0	26.0	32,225	34,775	36,166	73	55
W.Va.	24.7	26.5	28.5	12,384	12,640	13,737	71	55
N.C.	18.0	19.0	19.5	41,355	46,398	47,151	70	64
S.C.	13.2	14.5	14.5	21,335	26,767	25,433	55	58
Ga.	9.8	11.5	8.5	38,902	53,164	38,514	53	65
Fla.	9.3	10.5	7.5	6,733	8,452	6,158	74	75
Ky.	21.6	27.0	25.0	62,688	74,547	70,400	66	46
Tenn.	20.9	25.5	20.0	60,308	68,570	51,620	58	47
Ala.	12.6	14.0	10.5	39,427	49,700	37,275	51	67
Miss.	14.7	16.0	12.5	36,262	48,544	36,412	61	66
Ark.	14.5	16.5	15.5	29,956	36,218	34,364	49	57
La.	14.3	16.5	15.0	20,098	26,730	24,540	69	70
Okla.	13.3	20.0	14.5	35,912	35,080	28,232	53	41
Tex.	15.6	16.0	16.0	75,962	75,648	77,920	57	49
Mont.	9.2	15.0	11.5	1,259	2,340	1,771	87	75
Idaho	34.9	37.0	33.0	1,225	1,184	1,089	90	76
Wyo.	10.6	12.0	10.0	2,071	2,880	2,260	84	63
Colo.	10.7	10.5	8.5	15,771	11,319	6,868	77	52
N.Mex.	13.8	13.5	13.5	2,928	2,606	2,916	78	70
Ariz.	15.6	15.0	13.0	502	495	390	78	83
Utah	24.8	25.0	25.0	457	500	450	80	70
Nev.	26.1	31.0	30.0	49	62	60	88	85
Wash.	34.8	35.0	34.0	1,168	1,015	1,190	65	69
Oreg.	30.6	29.0	31.0	1,904	1,595	1,767	72	73
Calif.	32.2	33.5	34.0	2,385	2,077	2,108	83	66
U.S.	23.0	27.7	28.6	2,309,674	2,542,238	2,591,063	69	56

1/Grain equivalent on acreage for all purposes.

nbp

BUCKWHEAT

State	Yield per Acre			Production		
	: Average :			: Preliminary :		
	: 1928-37	: 1938	: 1939	: 1928-37	: 1938	: 1939
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Me.	18.0	13.0	15.0	209	130	150
Vt.	20.8	17.0	25.0	42	34	50
N. Y.	17.1	15.5	15.5	2,586	2,496	2,124
N. J.	19.9	17.0	23.5	22	17	24
Pa.	17.7	15.5	16.0	2,620	2,170	1,840
Ohio	16.8	15.0	16.0	384	210	192
Ind.	13.6	14.0	14.0	215	196	154
Ill.	14.2	16.5	15.5	104	50	31
Mich.	11.7	13.5	13.0	264	243	234
Wis.	11.0	12.5	12.5	187	150	125
Minn.	9.1	11.5	12.5	306	172	188
Iowa	12.2	15.0	12.0	79	45	36
Mo.	10.0	9.5	10.0	10	10	10
N. Dak.	6.5	7.0	10.0	88	63	60
S. Dak.	7.3	7.0	9.0	77	42	36
Del.	11.2	10.0	10.0	11	10	10
Md.	18.9	20.0	20.0	113	120	100
Va.	12.8	12.5	14.0	180	162	196
W. Va.	17.2	16.0	16.5	354	256	248
N. C.	14.1	13.0	15.0	59	52	60
Ky.	9.8	13.5	8.0	20	27	16
Tenn.	12.4	13.5	10.5	25	27	21
U. S.	15.8	14.8	15.1	7,964	6,682	5,905

FLAXSEED

Mich.	1/ 8.9	9.0	8.5	1/ 58	90	128
Wis.	10.8	11.0	11.0	64	44	143
Minn.	7.9	10.5	9.5	5,245	4,756	10,754
Iowa	8.8	12.0	10.5	151	120	420
Mo.	4.3	5.0	6.5	13	20	39
N. Dak.	4.5	5.0	5.0	4,008	1,490	1,790
S. Dak.	3.9	8.5	8.7	1,231	382	948
Nebr.	1/ 5.4	8.5	6.0	44	8	6
Kans.	5.8	7.2	7.7	257	367	939
Mont.	4.0	5.0	4.0	635	210	512
Calif.	1/ 16.9	19.0	16.0	1/ 515	684	1,760
U. S.	5.9	8.6	8.6	11,943	8,171	17,439

1/ Short-time average.

GRAIN SORGHUMS 1/

Mo.	11.5	14.5	16.0	2,085	3,625	3,600
S. Dak.	---	8.0	9.0	---	2,408	6,228
Nebr.	10.2	15.0	9.0	752	6,570	5,139
Kans.	10.6	11.0	7.0	12,886	14,773	9,310
Ark.	2/ 9.4	9.5	9.5	2/ 662	570	475
Okla.	9.0	10.5	8.0	12,932	12,716	11,144
Tex.	13.3	14.5	11.0	47,741	46,951	39,182
Colo.	8.0	11.0	7.0	1,816	4,631	2,989
N. Mex.	11.2	8.5	14.0	3,484	2,975	4,900
Ariz.	27.1	31.5	27.0	947	1,102	540
Calif.	28.4	31.0	27.0	2,999	4,495	2,943
U. S.	11.8	12.9	9.9	86,296	100,816	86,450

1/ Grain equivalent on acreage for all purposes.

2/ Short-time average.

RICE

State	Yield per Acre			Production		
	Average			Average		
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Ark.	50.3	50.0	51.0	8,178	9,450	9,180
La.	40.0	42.0	45.0	18,128	20,748	20,812
Tex.	50.9	51.0	54.0	9,215	13,005	13,932
Calif.	67.6	70.0	69.0	7,827	9,100	8,280
U. S.	47.5	49.0	50.1	43,387	52,303	52,204

BEANS, (Dry Edible) 1/

	Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Me.	842	920	920	65	101	101
Vt.	606	630	620	19	19	19
N. Y.	744	900	840	979	1,449	1,218
Mich.	693	980	960	3,861	4,567	4,205
Wis.	397	420	510	24	8	5
Minn.	321	450	450	18	14	14
Nebr.	667	1,000	980	90	190	137
Kans.	362	---	200	31	---	2
Mont.	1,055	1,350	1,280	290	216	192
Idaho	1,239	1,450	1,380	1,482	1,566	1,408
Wyo.	1,041	980	960	374	470	442
Colo.	315	480	550	1,079	1,498	1,392
N. Mex.	342	320	340	545	551	643
Ariz.	468	580	350	38	64	35
Oreg.	3/ 597	600	675	3/ 11	12	14
Calif.	1,159	1,330	1,310	3,736	4,563	4,310
U. S.	730.6	913.7	905.1	12,638	15,268	14,137

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds.

3/ Short-time average.

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Va.	1,035	930	1,120	148,630	146,010	184,800
N. C.	1,050	1,025	1,140	238,750	249,075	282,720
Tenn.	687	775	750	9,032	6,200	5,250
Total (V.N.C. Area)	1,032	984	1,126	396,412	401,285	472,770
S. C.	688	700	760	8,517	9,100	11,400
Ga.	636	795	525	290,346	469,050	325,500
Fla.	560	750	475	32,488	56,250	38,950
Ala.	626	775	450	142,400	205,375	128,700
Miss.	532	510	490	13,484	14,790	14,700
Total (S.E. Area)	624	776	503	487,236	754,565	519,250
Arkansas	517	460	500	8,965	11,500	14,500
La.	491	500	460	5,421	6,500	5,980
Okla.	482	530	375	17,104	18,550	14,625
Tex.	482	450	420	73,876	117,000	120,120
Total (S.W. Area)	484	461	423	105,366	153,550	155,225
U. S.	714.5	764.4	630.4	989,014	1,309,400	1,147,245

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS									
		:Acreage Harvested:		Yield per Acre		:Production			
State	: for Beans	: Average	: Prelim.	: Average	: Preliminary				
	: 1938	: 1939	: 1928-37	: 1938	: 1939	: 1928-37	: 1938	: 1939	
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N. Y.	2	3	1/	14.4	17.0	14.0	1/	14	42
Pa.	6	12	1/	16.0	17.5	15.5	1/	48	186
Ohio	253	374		16.8	21.0	21.0	1,173	5,313	7,854
Ind.	431	637		15.6	19.5	19.5	3,162	8,404	12,422
Ill.	1,356	1,795		17.6	23.5	24.0	11,678	31,866	43,080
Mich.	35	55		12.3	16.0	16.0	103	560	880
Wis.	7	18		11.6	16.0	14.5	27	112	261
Iowa	294	433		16.0	19.5	21.0	2,075	5,733	9,093
Mo.	58	65		8.0	10.5	10.0	757	609	650
Kans.	6	8		7.6	10.5	8.0	55	63	64
Del.	25	27		13.5	16.0	15.5	222	400	418
Md.	10	10		12.2	15.0	13.0	70	150	130
Va.	21	25		12.1	12.5	15.0	249	262	375
W.Va.	1	1		11.6	12.0	12.0	20	12	12
N. C.	155	153		12.4	13.0	13.5	1,247	2,015	2,133
S. C.	14	16		6.7	6.5	7.0	54	91	112
Ga.	13	15		5.8	6.0	6.2	51	78	93
Ky.	14	15		10.0	12.0	12.0	85	168	180
Tenn.	32	33		7.3	8.0	7.2	150	256	238
Ala.	18	19		5.8	5.5	6.0	64	99	114
Miss.	56	68		8.3	8.5	9.0	229	476	612
Ark.	64	51		8.6	10.0	9.5	168	640	484
La.	21	24		7.8	8.5	9.0	125	173	216
Okla.	3	3		8.6	8.5	8.0	37	26	24
Tex.	3	3	1/	8.2	5.0	5.5	1/	16	16
U. S.	2,898	3,368		14.7	19.9	20.6	21,833	57,665	79,689

1/ Short-time average.

COWPEAS FOR PEAS									
		:Acreage Harvested:		Yield per Acre		:Production			
State	: for Peas	: Average	: Prelim.	: Average	: Preliminary				
	: 1938	: 1939	: 1928-37	: 1938	: 1939	: 1928-37	: 1938	: 1939	
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Ind.	8	16		8.6	10.0	7.5	68	80	120
Ill.	87	76		7.9	9.5	10.5	447	740	798
Mo.	8	19		7.0	8.3	7.5	101	66	142
Kans.	1	2		6.3	9.0	5.7	6	9	11
Del.	1	1		11.0	13.0	14.0	12	13	14
Md.	1	1		7.7	9.0	8.5	9	9	8
Va.	7	10		9.0	9.0	10.5	87	63	105
N. C.	63	60		7.8	7.0	7.0	342	441	420
S. C.	215	184		5.8	5.0	6.0	944	1,075	1,104
Ga.	163	175		5.9	5.5	5.8	811	896	1,015
Fla.	11	12		8.8	8.0	7.4	82	88	89
Ky.	6	4		8.8	8.0	8.0	67	48	32
Tenn.	29	21		5.4	5.5	5.5	169	160	116
Ala.	224	186		5.7	5.5	5.0	829	1,232	930
Miss.	167	156		5.8	6.0	4.8	549	1,002	749
Ark.	108	103		7.0	7.5	7.0	530	810	721
La.	66	55		7.8	7.0	9.0	272	462	495
Okla.	28	29		6.6	6.5	5.5	172	182	160
Tex.	169	141		7.2	6.5	6.0	861	1,098	846
U. S.	1,362	1,251		6.5	6.2	6.3	6,357	8,474	7,875

CROF REPORT

as of

November 1, 1939

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE - WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 10, 1939
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1938 AND 1939

Class and Type	Type No.	Yield per Acre		Preliminary 1939	Production	
		Average 1928-37	1938		Average 1928-37	1938 Thousand Pounds
FLUE-CURED:						
Virginia	11	657	710	800	55,093	71,710
North Carolina	11	720	795	875	178,318	195,570
Total old belt	11	701	770	853	243,410	267,280
Eastern North Carolina belt	12	786	860	980	262,540	251,980
North Carolina	13	842	960	1,020	47,813	61,920
South Carolina	13	779	950	950	79,624	98,800
Total South Carolina belt	13	800	954	978	127,437	160,720
Georgia	14	813	1,030	920	65,870	89,610
Florida	14	756	975	810	5,529	15,892
Alabama	14	---	830	800	---	249
Total Georgia and Florida belt	14	808	1,021	899	71,415	105,751
Total Flue-Cured	11-14	760	861	924	704,802	785,731
FIRE-CURED:						
Virginia	21	749	710	850	21,170	14,434
Kentucky	22	736	630	825	31,121	14,175
Tennessee	22	823	770	875	50,500	31,955
Total Clarksville and Hopkinsville	22	813	721	858	81,721	46,130
Kentucky	23	765	775	810	25,690	17,050
Tennessee	23	812	805	810	6,422	4,910
Total Paducah	23	778	781	810	32,118	21,960
Henderson Stenning (Ky.)	24	796	875	815	5,013	1,750
Total Fire-Cured	21-24	794	736	844	140,022	84,324
AIR-CURED (light):						
Ohio	31	818	850	875	12,575	11,645
Indiana	31	790	825	820	8,852	9,158
Missouri	31	900	950	870	5,201	6,175
Kansas	31	812	950	850	229	475
Virginia	31	1,038	940	1,080	8,808	10,523
West Virginia	31	680	690	675	3,400	2,208
North Carolina	31	803	900	950	5,257	7,380
Kentucky	31	775	810	850	222,238	231,660
Tennessee	31	852	900	875	49,204	59,400
Alabama	31	---	800	850	---	160
Total Burley	31	796	833	861	316,689	338,789
Southern Maryland	32	704	780	780	25,217	29,250
Total Air-Cured (light)	31-32	789	829	854	340,907	368,039
AIR-CURED (dark):						
Indiana	35	835	850	875	1,596	425
Kentucky	35	814	750	875	16,040	12,750
Tennessee	35	792	800	830	2,586	2,640
Total One-Sucker	35	814	760	868	20,223	15,815
Green River (Ky.)	36	810	870	850	21,268	14,790
Virginia sun-cured	37	727	780	900	3,004	2,184
Total Air-Cured (dark)	35-37	808	808	863	44,434	36,785
						1,019,510

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TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1938 AND 1939

Class and Type	Type No.	Yield per Acre		Average 1928-37	Preliminary 1939	Production	
		1938	1939			1938	Preliminary 1939
Thousand pounds							
CIGAR FILLER:							
Pennsylvania seedleaf	41	1,228	1,325	37,532	1,330	31,800	35,777
Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	938	900	20,149	975	12,240	15,210
Georgia	45	1,015	1,150	429	1,050	460	420
Florida	45	1,006	1,350	575	950	1,020	1,140
Total Georgia and Florida sun-grown	45	1,004	1,283	1,004	975	1,540	1,560
Total Cigar Filler	41-45	1,109	1,175	58,784	1,192	45,580	52,547
CIGAR BINDER:							
Massachusetts	51	1,572	1,150	383	1,700	115	170
Connecticut	51	1,554	1,130	13,518	1,700	9,040	13,600
Total Connecticut Valley broadleaf	51	1,554	1,130	14,001	1,700	2/ 9,155	13,770
Massachusetts	52	1,534	1,210	7,348	1,690	5,687	8,281
Connecticut	52	1,534	1,050	5,573	1,660	2,730	4,648
Total Connecticut Valley Havana seed	52	1,534	1,153	12,922	1,679	2/ 8,417	12,929
New York	53	1,212	1,400	1,046	1,350	1,680	2,025
Pennsylvania	53	1,319	1,550	392	1,540	310	308
Total New York and Pa. Havana seed	53	1,242	1,421	1,438	1,372	1,990	2,333
Southern Wisconsin	54	1,337	1,340	19,905	1,380	20,100	19,320
Wisconsin	55	1,288	1,300	12,193	1,420	12,610	13,490
Minnesota	55	1,135	1,100	1,080	1,200	770	840
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,280	1,287	13,273	1,405	13,380	14,330
Total Cigar Binder	51-55	1,409	1,257	61,538	1,503	53,042	62,682
CIGAR WRAPPER:							
Massachusetts	61	1,012	820	1,145	1,100	984	1,430
Connecticut	61	995	730	5,182	1,090	4,453	6,976
Total Connecticut Valley shade-grown	61	998	745	6,326	1,092	2/ 5,437	8,406
Georgia	62	1,053	1,100	487	1,000	800	800
Florida	62	1,006	1,130	2,295	900	2,712	2,160
Total Georgia and Florida shade-grown	62	1,013	1,122	2,782	925	3,592	2,960
Total Cigar Wrapper	61-62	1,007	860	9,211	1,043	9,029	11,366
Total Cigar types	41-62	1,216	1,177	129,533	1,309	107,651	126,595
UNITED STATES		803.2	860.1	1,360,400	920.6	1,378,534	1,659,409
All							

1/ Short-time average.

2/ Including loss after harvest as a result of hurricane and flood estimated as follows: Broadleaf (Type 51) 3,820,000 pounds; Havana Seed (Type 52) 1,547,000 pounds; and Shade (Type 61) 588,000 pounds.

TOBACCO

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	Preliminary		Average	Preliminary	
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
		Pounds			Thousand pounds	
Mass.	1,432	1,131	1,568	8,891	1/ 6,786	9,881
Conn.	1,380	971	1,467	24,461	1/16,223	25,224
N.Y.	1,212	1,400	1,350	1,046	1,680	2,025
Pa.	1,223	1,327	1,332	37,923	32,110	36,085
Ohio	891	875	926	33,294	23,885	28,160
Ind.	793	826	822	10,543	9,533	9,704
Wis.	1,316	1,334	1,396	32,098	32,710	32,810
Minn.	1,135	1,100	1,200	1,030	770	840
Mo.	900	950	870	5,201	6,175	5,655
Kans.	2/ 812	950	850	2/ 244	475	595
Md.	704	780	780	25,217	29,250	29,562
Va.	701	730	828	98,075	90,906	130,198
W.Va.	680	690	675	3,400	2,203	2,025
N.C.	766	845	944	493,927	516,850	696,525
S.C.	779	950	950	79,624	93,300	118,750
Ga.	816	1,031	921	66,787	90,950	96,900
Fla.	843	1,009	824	8,399	19,634	22,335
Ky.	780	797	847	321,370	292,175	313,646
Tenn.	833	846	870	108,818	98,905	97,999
Ala.	---	813	817	---	409	490
U. S.	803.2	860.1	920.6	1,360,400	1,373,534	1,659,409

1/ Including loss after harvest as a result of hurricane and flood estimated as follows: Massachusetts - 1,250,000 pounds and Connecticut - 4,697,000 pounds.
2/ Short-time average.

SORGO SIRUP

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	Preliminary		Average	Preliminary	
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
		Gallons			Thousand gallons	
Ind.	64	63	68	153	189	204
Ill.	61	66	75	129	132	150
Iowa	89	120	100	217	360	300
Mo.	47	53	55	590	580	550
Kans.	46	42	28	113	34	84
Va.	61	75	70	205	150	140
N.C.	70	70	70	1,421	980	910
S.C.	52	52	50	390	312	300
Ga.	65	61	64	999	976	1,024
Ky.	55	63	60	764	693	720
Tenn.	54	53	43	1,099	870	720
Ala.	69	67	60	2,690	2,211	2,280
Miss.	76	70	53	1,669	1,260	986
Ark.	50	47	48	1,059	940	960
Okla.	36	40	30	156	80	60
Tex.	51	50	48	1,329	1,650	1,584
U. S.	60.5	60.4	56.3	12,989	11,467	10,872

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CROP REPORT

as of
November 1, 1939

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
November 10, 1939
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	Preliminary		Average	Preliminary	
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Short tons			Thousand short tons		
Ohio	8.4	7.2	7.0	248	366	356
Mich.	7.7	8.2	7.8	736	1,005	913
Nebr.	12.4	14.4	12.5	888	1,111	988
Mont.	11.6	12.7	12.2	627	987	915
Idaho	10.9	15.8	13.5	517	1,122	986
Wyo.	11.8	12.9	11.0	530	684	594
Colo.	12.3	14.6	10.4	2,287	2,001	1,622
Utah	12.2	15.7	13.5	584	814	688
Calif.	13.0	13.1	15.0	1,268	2,129	2,400
Other States	8.7	11.0	10.0	798	1,395	1,246
U. S.	11.1	12.5	11.4	8,486	11,614	10,688

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR

State	Yield of cane per acre			Production			Sugar produced, 96° equivalent		
	Average	Preliminary		Average	Preliminary		Average	Prel.	
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Short tons			Thousand short tons			Thousand short tons		
La.	15.8	21.7	21.0	3,227	5,859	5,061	250	491	428
Fla.	29.6	35.4	34.2	382	861	718	32	89	74
Total	16.6	22.8	22.1	3,609	6,720	5,779	282	580	502

Including Cane for Seed

La.	15.7	21.7	21.0	3,552	6,250	5,397	-	-	-
Fla.	29.6	35.6	34.2	399	886	730	-	-	-
Total	16.5	22.8	22.0	3,951	7,136	6,136	-	-	-

SUGARCANE SIRUP

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	Preliminary		Average	Preliminary	
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Gallons			Thousand gallons		
S.C.	100	95	110	496	380	440
Ga.	144	133	141	4,683	4,589	4,935
Fla.	166	190	190	1,891	2,090	2,090
Ala.	120	100	130	2,836	2,500	3,120
Miss.	158	166	140	3,733	4,482	3,920
Ark.	105	110	115	116	110	115
La.	251	255	265	6,185	7,395	7,420
Tex.	127	125	130	1,099	875	840
U.S.	161.6	162.2	163.4	21,040	22,221	22,880

POTATOES 1/

GROUP AND STATE	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average:		Preliminary:	Average:		Preliminary:
	1928-37:	1938	1939	1928-37:	1938	1939
SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:						
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine.....	267	240	225	44,968	39,600	38,250
New York.....	123	122	125	29,005	26,840	26,125
Pennsylvania.....	120	114	120	25,534	22,002	22,680
3 Eastern.....	161.1	153.0	153.3	99,557	88,442	87,055
Michigan.....	92	120	100	25,922	30,000	23,500
Wisconsin.....	88	90	88	23,380	19,080	18,128
Minnesota.....	77	90	85	25,691	20,700	20,315
North Dakota.....	72	85	72	9,137	12,070	11,016
South Dakota.....	57	56	73	2,893	1,624	2,417
5 Central.....	82.4	96.7	87.7	87,023	83,474	78,406
Nebraska.....	79	78	88	8,456	6,240	7,568
Montana.....	93	90	90	1,911	1,620	1,390
Idaho.....	214	250	215	23,308	28,750	20,870
Wyoming.....	88	60	70	2,312	1,080	1,540
Colorado.....	146	130	165	14,762	11,830	14,355
Utah.....	152	165	155	2,000	2,244	2,000
Nevada.....	142	160	150	421	336	300
Washington.....	166	172	165	8,422	7,568	7,260
Oregon.....	140	170	160	6,109	7,510	7,200
California.....	222	260	293	10,117	18,720	22,052
10 Western.....	149.9	172.5	176.4	77,817	85,698	93,825
Total 18 surplus late.....	120.8	132.9	130.0	264,397	257,614	259,296
OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:						
New Hampshire.....	153	135	150	1,445	1,296	1,440
Vermont.....	136	120	125	2,280	1,884	2,000
Massachusetts.....	131	130	150	1,975	2,041	2,490
Rhode Island.....	166	160	175	543	624	700
Connecticut.....	154	140	180	2,387	2,310	3,060
5 New England.....	143.8	132.8	153.3	8,630	8,155	9,690
West Virginia.....	83	85	95	3,109	2,720	2,945
Ohio.....	96	107	107	12,308	12,626	12,626
Indiana.....	87	95	90	5,334	4,940	4,680
Illinois.....	76	98	92	3,709	3,322	3,404
Iowa.....	80	98	100	6,228	5,684	5,600
5 Central.....	87.1	99.6	99.5	30,538	29,792	29,255
New Mexico.....	73	80	85	586	560	510
Arizona.....	78	110	85	196	275	187
2 Southwestern.....	74.6	87.9	85.0	582	835	697
Total 12 other late.....	95.1	104.8	102.5	39,900	38,782	39,642
30 late States.....	116.6	128.4	126.7	304,298	296,396	298,940
INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:						
New Jersey.....	163	195	151	7,615	10,530	7,356
Delaware.....	87	92	80	467	368	320
Maryland.....	103	115	90	3,257	2,990	2,250
Virginia.....	121	131	87	12,352	10,343	6,875
Kentucky.....	76	103	84	3,818	4,635	3,864
Missouri.....	77	108	88	4,411	5,832	4,664
Kansas.....	83	111	75	3,365	3,219	2,175
Total 7 intermediate.....	106.8	130.3	94.1	35,284	37,923	27,452
37 late and intermediate..	115.6	128.7	123.1	339,582	334,319	326,422

(Continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.
November 10, 1939

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 1, 1939

5:00 P.M. (E.T.)

POTATOES 1/ (Continued)

GROUP AND STATE	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average:		Preliminary:	Average:		Preliminary:
	1928-37:	1938:	1939	1928-37:	1938:	1939
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
EARLY POTATO STATES:						
North Carolina.....	100	110	95	8,028	8,690	8,265
South Carolina.....	116	116	111	2,476	2,784	3,108
Georgia.....	65	58	76	1,016	1,044	1,444
Florida.....	110	132	118	2,995	4,488	3,422
Tennessee.....	69	80	71	2,941	3,120	2,840
Alabama.....	81	103	108	2,663	4,326	4,752
Mississippi.....	72	72	71	1,005	1,368	1,340
Arkansas.....	74	85	77	2,960	3,400	2,849
Louisiana.....	62	64	54	2,426	2,752	2,368
Oklahoma.....	71	72	68	2,805	2,376	2,380
Texas.....	66	59	62	3,361	2,950	2,666
Total 11 early States.....	81.0	88.6	83.6	32,576	37,298	35,345
TOTAL UNITED STATES.....	111.4	123.1	117.7	372,258	371,617	361,765
1/ Estimates for each State cover the entire crop, whether commercial or non-commercial, early or late.						

State	SWEET POTATOES					
New Jersey.....	140	105	145	2,078	1,470	2,175
Indiana.....	104	115	105	426	345	315
Illinois.....	84	108	89	507	648	534
Iowa.....	87	100	90	238	300	270
Missouri.....	80	85	85	880	1,020	1,020
Kansas.....	93	125	80	440	375	240
Delaware.....	128	100	130	863	500	650
Maryland.....	140	130	150	1,156	1,040	1,200
Virginia.....	115	105	130	4,235	3,570	4,420
North Carolina.....	95	108	111	7,893	8,743	8,991
South Carolina.....	85	98	102	4,965	6,468	7,038
Georgia.....	73	75	73	3,102	9,225	8,979
Florida.....	70	70	60	1,493	1,400	1,200
Kentucky.....	33	95	82	1,719	2,260	1,886
Tennessee.....	90	103	79	5,122	5,459	4,029
Alabama.....	33	80	80	7,312	8,560	8,560
Mississippi.....	92	89	76	6,939	7,743	6,840
Arkansas.....	76	75	66	2,820	3,225	2,640
Louisiana.....	70	70	73	6,471	6,930	7,592
Oklahoma.....	67	70	45	1,226	1,470	990
Texas.....	73	75	60	4,630	4,350	3,360
California.....	103	117	120	1,116	1,521	1,440
UNITED STATES.....	85.2	96.3	83.8	70,690	76,647	74,369

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APPLES

: Percent of a full crop in States : : <u>having commercial production</u> : <u>Commercial production</u> 1/						
State	Average			Average		Prelim.
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Percent			Thousand Bushels		
Me.	55	47	84	900	506	900
N.H.	59	38	38	675	400	890
Vt.	60	36	100	525	276	810
Mass.	62	51	83	2,177	1,583	2,420
R.I.	58	44	60	262	176	350
Conn.	61	61	66	1,043	986	1,030
N.Y.	50	52	87	11,914	10,464	14,500
N.J.	66	67	80	2,486	2,900	2,950
Pa.	53	46	82	4,137	3,800	6,100
Ohio	44	23	86	3,325	1,950	5,800
Ind.	47	37	79	942	700	1,250
Ill.	44	26	66	3,203	1,900	4,700
Mich.	57	43	88	5,456	4,800	7,800
Wis.	63	43	80	423	310	500
Minn.	53	53	71	156	145	175
Iowa	51	60	60	273	340	260
Mo.	46	12	58	1,266	250	1,400
Nebr.	43	71	52	222	350	250
Kans.	40	33	54	638	500	770
Del.	64	65	33	1,273	1,450	1,738
Md.	53	55	77	1,331	1,419	1,700
Va.	49	42	56	8,153	7,268	7,500
W.Va.	48	40	64	3,576	3,227	4,000
N.C.	53	37	56	657	480	580
Ga.	52	47	58	426	420	450
Ky.	44	18	43	374	130	300
Tenn.	49	17	45	278	120	230
Ark.	47	14	42	912	175	625
Okla.	39	26	35	70	50	55
Mont.	64	76	83	337	310	320
Idaho	71	72	75	3,563	2,451	2,150
Colo.	52	65	46	1,630	1,746	1,100
N.Mex.	51	36	54	615	400	580
Ariz.	67	64	72	32	32	35
Utah	64	83	80	404	345	300
Wash.	73	74	67	24,907	22,400	19,500
Oreg.	72	76	72	2,928	2,617	2,000
Calif.	73	57	73	5,032	5,019	4,600
<hr/>						
38 States 2/	56	49	72	96,469	82,395	100,530

- 1/ Commercial production is that part of the crop sold or to be sold for fresh consumption.
- 2/ Average percent shown for the 38 States is not comparable with U. S. averages previously published.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

November 10, 1939

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

as of
November 1, 1939

CROP REPORTING BOARD

PEARS

State	Production ^{1/}					
	Percent of a full crop					
	Average			Average		
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Percent			Thousand bushels		
Me.	57	66	66	12	13	13
N.H.	66	66	60	13	15	11
Vt.	55	52	64	8	7	7
Mass.	65	68	62	70	75	53
R.I.	69	72	65	10	11	8
Conn.	66	64	67	46	49	43
N.Y.	53	74	86	1,298	1,960	1,749
N.J.	61	65	60	82	57	52
Pa.	63	53	74	617	657	913
Ohio	60	52	79	606	634	956
Ind.	59	53	77	344	366	527
Ill.	55	39	71	559	413	724
Mich.	64	67	63	974	1,411	1,354
Iowa.	60	62	83	97	104	139
Mo.	50	9	60	360	66	426
Nebr.	47	57	59	37	54	55
Kans.	44	18	54	157	56	151
Del.	55	50	67	17	7	9
Md.	58	61	61	94	82	81
Va.	47	47	27	320	334	189
W.Va.	42	25	40	61	35	56
N.C.	55	75	48	250	364	230
S.C.	62	78	64	99	129	104
Ga.	58	77	54	256	404	231
Fla.	66	80	35	90	156	69
Ky.	47	26	40	204	135	206
Tenn.	49	32	42	237	186	244
Ala.	56	71	58	277	383	313
Miss.	57	79	59	257	462	348
Ark.	50	46	62	151	156	211
La.	59	80	54	104	190	130
Okla.	37	35	41	117	80	92
Tex.	50	62	58	358	440	406
Idaho	71	81	76	61	67	62
Colo.	54	75	56	271	251	188
N.Mex.	51	33	54	42	27	45
Ariz.	73	50	85	12	6	11
Utah	63	86	70	82	127	104
Nev.	64	76	60	4	4	3
Washington, All	78	86	75	4,501	6,500	5,779
Bartlett	--	--	74	3,319	4,340	3,700
Other	--	--	77	1,182	2,160	2,079
Oregon, All	76	84	81	3,040	4,249	4,229
Bartlett	--	--	82	1,354	1,437	1,451
Other	--	--	81	1,687	2,812	2,778
California, All	70	83	74	9,296	11,751	10,001
Bartlett	--	--	74	8,288	9,751	8,834
Other	--	--	72	1,008	2,000	1,167
U.S.	66	73	70	25,489	32,473	30,577

^{1/} For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

mbp

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 10, 1939

November 1, 1939

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

GRAPES

State	Percent of a full crop			Production 1/			Preliminary
	Average			Average			
	1928-37			1928-37			
	1938			1938			
	Percent			Tons			
Me.	69	73	66	32	30	30	
N.H.	74	46	77	89	70	110	
Vt.	67	68	89	37	40	50	
Mass.	74	53	71	621	540	700	
R.I.	77	55	60	289	220	230	
Conn.	78	60	75	2,018	1,960	2,460	
N.Y.	68	52	73	77,590	55,600	75,600	
N.J.	79	60	66	3,130	2,800	3,100	
Pa.	68	48	73	23,020	15,700	23,200	
Ohio	75	22	93	29,100	9,800	42,800	
Ind.	74	36	81	4,180	2,200	4,800	
Ill.	73	62	85	6,470	6,300	8,800	
Mich.	73	22	78	62,990	16,900	58,100	
Wis.	79	76	86	382	430	490	
Minn.	66	68	79	256	270	290	
Iowa	71	71	84	5,850	5,000	5,800	
Mo.	70	39	81	9,750	6,200	12,500	
Nebr.	59	64	62	2,420	3,100	3,000	
Kans.	59	51	70	3,760	3,100	4,100	
Del.	85	62	82	2,100	1,500	2,000	
Md.	73	62	82	700	580	750	
Va.	71	52	67	2,280	2,000	2,600	
W.Va.	62	16	63	1,381	430	1,750	
N.C.	76	65	72	6,044	6,600	7,500	
S.C.	72	62	74	1,416	1,670	2,020	
Ga.	71	64	69	1,544	1,660	1,830	
Fla.	68	77	64	787	820	670	
Ky.	68	63	69	1,724	2,390	2,750	
Tenn.	72	46	64	1,839	1,590	2,240	
Ala.	69	57	67	1,204	1,400	1,710	
Miss.	69	56	67	285	250	290	
Ark.	68	30	51	10,520	4,800	8,200	
La.	63	55	51	54	50	50	
Okla.	59	41	52	3,145	2,500	3,200	
Tex.	66	48	67	2,360	2,000	2,800	
Idaho	84	88	89	535	580	580	
Colo.	71	80	63	492	650	500	
N.Mex.	75	84	80	1,035	1,240	1,170	
Ariz.	80	86	79	1,125	730	710	
Utah	81	80	81	976	860	840	
Nev.	83	90	100	95	100	110	
Wash.	84	90	84	5,090	5,500	5,400	
Oreg.	82	90	67	2,280	2,400	1,700	
Calif., All	72	85	76	1,934,200	2,531,000	2,173,000	
Wine varieties	75	86	75	465,900	641,000	548,000	
Raisin varieties	72	85	77	1,122,800	1,443,000	1,255,000	
Dried 2/	---	---	---	209,660	290,000	---	
Not dried	---	---	---	284,100	283,000	---	
Table varieties	71	84	74	345,500	447,000	370,000	
U.S.	72	80	76	2,214,995	2,703,560	2,470,530	

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of dried raisins equivalent to 4 tons of fresh grapes.

mbp

CITRUS FRUITS

CROP and STATE	Condition Nov. 1 <u>1/</u>			Production <u>1/</u>		
	Average : 1928-37	: 1938	: 1939	Average : 1928-37	: 1938	: Indicated 1939
	Percent			Thousand boxes		
ORANGES:						
California, all	75	31	70	34,715	40,530	---
Valencias	77	81	72	19,380	22,630	(2)
Navels and Misc. ..	73	82	68	15,335	17,900	14,960
Florida, all	74	80	77	17,842	33,900	35,900
Early and midseason	--	--	77 <u>3/</u>	11,120	17,500	19,100
Valencias	--	--	76 <u>3/</u>	7,180	13,000	13,900
Tangerines	68	75	56 <u>3/</u>	2,280	3,400	2,900
Satsumas	60	69	61	---	---	---
Texas <u>3/</u>	57	85	68	677	2,815	2,650
Arizona <u>3/</u>	81	74	73	180	430	460
Alabama	--	81	62	78	96	75
Mississippi <u>3/</u>	44	98	66	30	85	59
Louisiana <u>3/</u>	78	95	62	255	385	260
7 States <u>4/</u>	75	81	73	53,785	78,241	---
GRAPEFRUIT:						
Florida, all	67	80	53	12,838	25,600	17,100
Seedless	--	--	60 <u>3/</u>	4,480	7,900	6,900
Other	--	--	49 <u>3/</u>	9,540	15,700	10,200
Texas <u>3/</u>	52	77	64	3,538	15,670	15,200
Arizona <u>3/</u>	85	75	70	1,003	2,700	2,500
California <u>3/</u>	76	77	71	1,544	1,824	1,800
4 States <u>4/</u>	64	78	59	18,923	43,794	36,600
LEMONS:						
California <u>4/</u>	75	81	69	7,881	11,097	(2)
LIMES:						
Florida	60	75	62	20	95	(2)

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown, picking beginning November 1 in California and September 1 in other States.

2/ First report of production of California Valencia oranges and lemons and Florida limes (from bloom of 1939) will be issued in December.

3/ Short-time average.

4/ Net content of boxes varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 70 lb. net and grapefruit 60 lb.; in Florida and other States, oranges 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons about 76 lb. net.

ces

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS IN CALIFORNIA, OREGON, WASHINGTON, AND FLORIDA

State	Percent of a full crop	Production 1/				
and	Average	Average	Preliminary			
Crop	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Percent			Tons		
CALIFORNIA:						
Apricots	63	42	80	231,900	166,000	317,000
Figs:						
Dried)	72	78	72	20,260	31,500	---
Not dried)				8,200	11,000	---
Olives	2/ 56	2/ 75	2/ 37	21,920	41,000	---
Almonds	60	56	72	12,170	15,000	18,700
Walnuts	72	65	77	40,090	45,300	53,900
OREGON:						
Filberts	3/ 76	71	89	859	1,860	3,120
Walnuts	3/ 65	91	72	1,940	5,500	4,300
WASHINGTON:						
Filberts	3/ 70	70	84	3/ 173	380	590
FLORIDA:						
Avocados	61	72	81	3/ 1,240	2,220	---
Pineapples	73	80	72	13,750	20,000	---

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

2/ Condition November 1.

3/ Short-time average.

CRANBERRIES

State	Acreage	Yield per acre	Production			
	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37
	Acres		Barrels	Barrels		
Mass.	13,700	13,700	29.7	23.7	33.9	407,800
N. J.	11,000	11,000	10.3	5.6	7.3	113,500
Wisc.	2,400	2,500	26.7	26.7	41.2	60,100
Wash.	700	700	23.6	24.6	20.0	12,830
Oregon	150	150	31.2	50.0	40.0	4,490
5 States	27,950	28,050	21.6	17.0	23.8	598,720
						475,700
						668,000

PECANS

STATE	All varieties					
	Production					
	Percent of a full crop					
	Average	1928-37	1938	1939	Average	Preliminary
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds
Ill.	49	28	40	169	75	152
Mo.	48	9	35	912	148	560
N. C.	63	72	49	852	1,188	850
S. C.	58	55	65	976	1,100	1,320
Ga.	52	57	63	7,010	8,122	9,110
Fla.	51	65	56	1,398	1,774	1,501
Ala.	55	42	68	2,922	2,280	3,927
Miss.	49	38	62	4,831	4,294	7,018
Ark.	58	35	53	3,490	2,240	3,543
La.	54	42	49	4,620	3,400	4,104
Okla.	46	7	37	13,012	2,100	10,989
Tex.	42	35	29	25,120	23,000	17,400
12 States	47	33	42	65,313	49,721	60,474

STATE	Improved varieties 1/			Wild or seedling varieties		
	Production			Production		
	Average	1928-37	1938	Average	1928-37	1938
	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds
Ill.	1	2	2	168	73	150
Mo.	16	7	34	395	141	526
N. C.	593	880	629	259	308	221
S. C.	325	990	1,188	151	110	132
Ga.	6,438	7,553	8,472	572	569	638
Fla.	1,093	1,437	1,201	305	337	300
Ala.	2,538	2,052	3,495	384	228	432
Miss.	2,467	2,147	3,720	2,364	2,147	3,298
Ark.	292	290	496	3,198	1,950	3,047
La.	1,041	1,020	1,231	3,580	2,380	2,873
Okla.	302	126	769	12,710	1,974	10,220
Tex.	943	1,000	1,044	24,177	22,000	16,356
12 States	16,549	17,504	22,231	48,764	32,217	38,193

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS ^{1/}

State	: November 1, : (Avg.) 1928-37	: November 1, : 1937	: November 1, : 1938	: November 1, : 1939
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Maine	12.9	13.2	13.8	12.5
New Hampshire	14.7	14.1	14.6	13.8
Vermont	12.9	13.1	13.2	12.7
Massachusetts	17.2	17.8	17.4	18.0
Connecticut	16.6	16.6	18.0	18.5
New York	15.2	14.8	16.1	15.5
New Jersey	17.8	18.2	18.0	18.2
Pennsylvania	15.3	15.0	15.5	16.1
North Atlantic	15.28	15.25	15.98	15.68
Ohio	14.0	13.5	14.5	14.1
Indiana	12.9	12.2	13.0	13.4
Illinois	12.5	12.3	13.3	13.3
Michigan	14.8	14.7	15.6	16.1
Wisconsin	13.3	12.5	13.6	13.4
East North Central	13.46	12.90	13.93	13.90
Minnesota	11.8	12.1	12.9	12.4
Iowa	12.0	11.8	12.8	12.2
Missouri	9.2	8.7	9.1	9.0
North Dakota	9.4	9.2	9.5	9.8
South Dakota	9.3	9.1	10.8	10.0
Nebraska	10.9	10.3	11.8	11.5
Kansas	11.3	11.1	12.2	11.5
West North Central	10.77	10.65	11.54	11.09
Maryland	14.3	13.3	14.7	16.0
Virginia	10.9	11.5	11.4	11.2
West Virginia	11.3	10.8	10.8	11.0
North Carolina	10.7	10.8	11.1	11.4
South Carolina	9.6	9.6	10.2	10.2
South Atlantic	10.48	10.59	11.08	11.36
Kentucky	10.6	10.4	11.3	10.9
Tennessee	9.2	9.4	9.1	9.3
Mississippi	6.3	6.6	6.5	6.5
Arkansas	7.9	8.2	7.8	8.0
Oklahoma	8.9	9.5	9.3	9.3
Texas	8.5	8.7	8.6	8.4
South Central	8.59	8.70	8.58	8.62
Montana	11.6	12.4	13.4	14.5
Idaho	15.9	16.2	17.1	17.5
Wyoming	11.4	11.0	12.4	12.0
Colorado	11.3	11.5	13.7	13.7
Washington	16.2	16.8	16.1	15.8
Oregon	14.2	14.8	14.5	15.1
California	16.3	18.3	17.7	19.3
West	13.77	14.74	15.15	15.55
UNITED STATES	11.82	11.74	12.42	12.30

^{1/} Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds.

Figures for New England States are based on combined returns from Crop and Special Dairy reporters and are weighted by counties. Figures for other States, regions, and U. S. are based on returns from Crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: North Atlantic, Rhode Island; South Atlantic, Delaware, Georgia, and Florida; South Central, Alabama, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Nevada.

NOVEMBER 1 POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION REPORT

The number of laying birds in farm flocks on November 1 was 4.3 percent greater than a year ago. Returns showed slightly more than an average seasonal gain over October 1. The number of pullets not yet of laying age still to be added to the laying flock was also slightly greater than a year ago. The rate of egg production per layer remains high, though slightly below last year's record.

The seasonal increase in numbers of layers in farm flocks from August 1 to November 1 has been 14.3 birds this year compared with 13.2 last year and the 10-year (1928-37) average seasonal increase for that period of 9.6 birds. The average number of layers per flock of 75.6 on November 1 was the largest for that date since 1930. A year ago there were 72.5 layers and the 10-year average is 73.8 per flock. Compared with a year ago, increases in layers were shown in all geographic regions. The regional increases were, in round numbers, in the West North Central States 7 percent, South Atlantic 5 percent, South Central and East North Central 4 percent, Western States 3 percent, and North Atlantic 1 percent.

Numbers of layers on hand per flock on November 1 were above the 10-year averages in all geographic areas except in the West North Central States where they were about 1 percent lower. The increase in the East North Central and South Atlantic States was about 5 percent, in the Western States about 4 percent, and in the North Atlantic and South Central States about 3 percent.

The average number of pullets not yet of laying age in farm flocks on November 1 was reported at 34.6 compared with 33.8 a year ago, an increase of 2.4 percent. The South Atlantic, South Central, and North Atlantic States show decreases of 1, 2, and 3 percent respectively, while the East and West North Central groups show increases of 3 and 5 percent respectively. The Western States show about a 11 percent increase.

The seasonal rate of egg production per layer continues slightly below that of last year and well above the 10-year average, as has been the case in every month of this year except January and September when production per hen was higher than last year. An average production of 22.0 eggs per 100 layers was reported on November 1, as compared with 22.3 eggs a year earlier and a 10-year November 1 average of 18.1 eggs per 100 layers. Average production per layer was slightly higher than last year in the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Far Western areas, but lower in the East North Central, West North Central, and South Central States.

Total egg production on November 1 is about 3 percent larger than the production of a year ago and about 24.0 percent above the 10-year November 1 average. The total egg production compared with a year ago is larger in all geographic areas except the South Central States, where it is about 1 percent less. In the South Atlantic States the increase is about 10 percent, in the East North Central and Western States about 3 percent and in the North Atlantic and West North Central States about 2 percent.

The aggregate production of eggs indicated by the 11 months' returns, January to November, is about 3 percent greater than the aggregate for the same months of last year. It is about 7 percent above the 10-year average aggregate and the largest aggregate for these months since 1927. Compared with last year and the 10-year average, the aggregate production is larger in all geographic areas except the North Atlantic and Western States where it fell slightly below last year's aggregate.

Producers' prices for eggs on October 15 averaged 22.9 cents per dozen, compared with 20.6 cents a month earlier and 27.1 cents a year ago. The seasonal gain of 2.3 cents from September 15 to October 15 compares with a gain of 2.2 cents last year and 3.1 cents for the 10-year average for the same period.

Producers' October 15 prices for chickens averaged 12.7 cents per pound, compared with 13.6 cents a month earlier and 13.6 cents a year ago. The September 15 to October 15 seasonal drop of 0.9 cents compares with a decline of 0.7 cents last year and the 10-year, September to October average decline of 0.6 cents.

Producers' October 15 turkey prices averaged 15.3 cents per pound, compared with 15.4 cents on September 15 and with 16.5 cents on October 15 last year. The seasonal September to October decline of 0.1 cents compares with a gain of 0.5 cents last year and a 5-year (1933-37) gain of 0.9 cents per pound.

The United States cost of the feed in an average farm poultry ration stood on October 15 at 107.1 cents per 100 pounds. On August 15, the price averaged 95 cents, the lowest since last December. On September 15, following the outbreak of the war, the average stood at 115.5 cents, the highest since October 1937.

The seasonal gain in egg prices from September 15 to October 15 with the recession in feed prices has made the egg-feed price ratio slightly more favorable. On October 15 it required 4.68 dozen eggs to buy 100 pounds of feed. This relationship is much less favorable than on that date last year, when 3.26 dozen was sufficient, but is slightly better than the 10-year October 15 average of 4.72 dozen. In only 3 years of the 1910-37 record has the October feed-egg ratio fallen below the level of the 3.26 dozen prevailing last year.

The October 15 feed-chicken price ratio stood at 8.43 pounds, compared with 6.50 pounds a year earlier, being close to the 10-year October average of 8.48. Last year's feed-chicken ratio was also very favorable, it, too, having been bettered only in 3 years of the record.

NUMBER OF HENS PER FLOCK, AND OF EGGS LAID PER HEN AND PER
FLOCK, FIRST DAY OF MONTH 1/

Geographic Division	Layers per flock <u>2</u> /			Eggs per 100 layers			Eggs per flock		
	Jan. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1 <u>3</u> /	Oct. 1	Nov. 1 <u>3</u> /	Aggre- gate	Oct. 1	Nov. 1 <u>3</u> /	Aggre- gate
				:Jan.-Nov.:			:Jan.-Nov.:		
NORTH ATL.									
1928-37 (Av.)	96.9	79.6	87.3	28.0	19.5	444	22.1	16.8	374
1938	96.7	81.4	88.7	31.3	26.8	488	25.4	23.8	416
1939	98.4	<u>4</u> /78.6	89.7	33.3	27.2	491	<u>4</u> /26.1	24.3	410
NORTH CENT.									
1928-37 (Av.)	115.7	88.5	96.6	25.0	16.0	385	22.2	15.6	383
1938	102.4	82.1	93.4	27.4	20.4	434	22.5	19.4	390
1939	110.4	<u>4</u> /86.3	98.5	26.5	19.8	430	<u>4</u> /23.1	19.9	410
SOUTH ATL.									
1928-37 (Av.)	60.1	50.4	52.9	24.5	19.9	390	12.3	10.6	202
1938	55.8	48.9	53.3	27.6	23.9	430	13.5	12.7	213
1939	59.9	<u>4</u> /50.3	55.7	28.8	24.8	433	<u>4</u> /14.5	14.0	219
SOUTH CENT.									
1928-37 (Av.)	66.8	55.4	57.9	23.6	19.9	373	13.2	11.6	212
1938	59.3	53.9	57.5	26.3	22.8	416	14.2	13.2	220
1939	63.6	<u>4</u> /56.4	59.6	24.1	21.6	406	<u>4</u> /13.7	13.1	228
WESTERN									
1928-37 (Av.)	74.0	61.5	66.6	30.6	22.2	451	18.8	14.4	294
1938	71.1	61.5	67.3	33.1	25.5	471	20.4	16.9	301
1939	72.6	<u>4</u> /62.2	69.2	32.2	26.5	472	<u>4</u> /19.8	17.4	298
UNITED STATES									
1928-37 (Av.)	86.0	68.6	73.8	25.5	18.1	395	17.3	13.5	290
1938	77.6	65.6	72.5	28.2	22.3	440	18.3	16.3	299
1939	82.8	68.0	75.6	27.5	22.0	436	18.5	16.8	309

- 1/ Covering about 20,000 flocks owned by Crop Reporters. These flocks are larger and better cared for than on the average farm, the difference being greatest in the South. Flocks of more than 400 layers not included in these averages.
- 2/ Including hens and pullets of laying age.
- 3/ November 1939 figures are preliminary.
- 4/ Revised.

PRICES OF EGGS, CHICKENS AND TURKEYS:
AND OF FEED FOR POULTRY

United States Average mid-month prices to farmers at local markets

Prices of 100 pounds of feed used in a farm poultry ration*

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1928-37(Av.)	123.9	130.7	131.1	135.0	137.6	136.2	140.9	142.4	140.2	129.2	121.9	122.4
1938	114.7	114.2	111.3	110.3	108.6	105.9	105.4	95.1	94.6	88.4	88.0	92.0
1939	98.2	97.8	96.6	100.8	106.7	105.0	100.8	95.0	115.5	107.1		

Prices received for one dozen eggs

1928-37(Av.)	25.9	21.6	18.0	17.4	17.5	17.4	18.7	20.6	23.9	27.0	31.1	30.2
1938	21.6	16.4	16.2	15.9	17.6	18.2	19.9	21.0	24.9	27.1	29.0	27.9
1939	18.8	16.7	16.0	15.5	15.2	14.9	16.5	17.5	20.6	22.9		

Prices received for one pound of chicken

1928-37(Av.)	15.1	15.4	15.7	16.4	16.3	16.1	15.8	15.7	16.0	15.4	14.9	14.4
1938	16.7	16.0	15.9	16.2	16.1	15.7	15.0	14.2	14.3	13.6	13.6	13.6
1939	14.0	14.2	14.3	14.4	13.9	13.4	13.7	13.0	13.6	12.7		

Prices Received for one pound of turkey

1928-37(Av.)	19.3									17.9	18.9	18.5
1938	17.5	17.7	17.2	17.0	16.4	15.6	15.7	15.0	16.0	16.5	17.1	18.4
1939	18.3	17.5	17.6	16.9	15.6	14.7	14.4	14.3	15.4	15.3		

*Price of poultry ration is computed on the basis of prices received by farmers for grain and paid by them for bran and tankage.

QUANTITY OF POULTRY PRODUCTS REQUIRED
TO BUY 100 POUNDS OF POULTRY RATION

Dozens of eggs required (feed-egg ratio)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1928-37(Av.)	5.04	6.15	7.16	7.60	7.83	7.86	7.56	6.92	5.82	4.72	3.88	4.08
1938	5.31	6.96	6.87	6.94	6.17	5.82	5.30	4.53	3.80	3.26	3.03	3.30
1939	5.22	5.86	6.04	6.50	7.02	7.05	6.11	5.43	5.61	4.68		

Pounds of chicken required (feed-chicken ratio)

1928-37(Av.)	8.65	8.53	8.33	8.23	8.52	8.56	9.05	9.24	8.88	8.48	8.39	8.72
1938	6.87	7.14	7.00	6.81	6.75	6.75	7.03	6.70	6.62	6.50	6.47	6.76
1939	7.01	6.89	6.76	7.00	7.68	7.84	7.36	7.31	8.49	8.43		

